

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

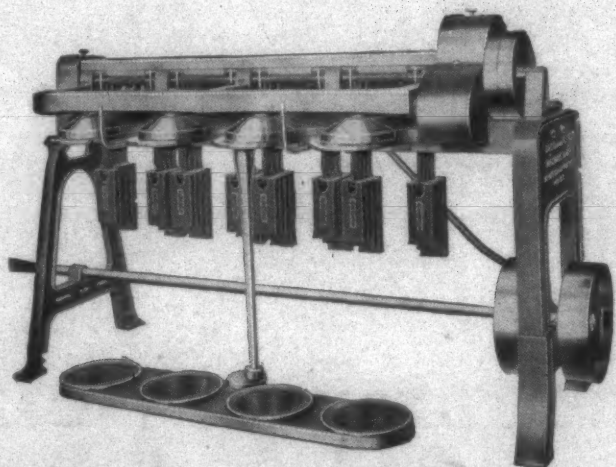
VOLUME XVII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919

NUMBER 4

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

### TEXTILE MACHINERY



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME

**Complete Waste  
Reworking Plants**

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

**May Cost a Little More  
BUT—**

good running work means satisfied help. If you have never used Victor try a car and be convinced.

**We can ship promptly.**

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

SOUTHERN AGENT,  
JAS. H. MAXWELL, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Traveling Representative  
J. J. ILLER, Greenville, S. C.



## Fast Colors For Cotton Now Produced in America

Indigo N. A. C. 20% Paste	Diazine Black H. Ex.
Alizarine N. A. C. 20% Paste	Sulphur Blacks
Carbanthrene Olive G.	Sulphur Brown 2 G.
Sulphur Blue S. A. P.	Sulphur Brown 4 G.
Sulphur Yellow B. W.	Sulphur Brown T. D.
Primuline N. A. C.	Sulphur Brown C. G.
Developed Blues, Blacks, Reds	Sulphur Blue L.

Bring us your dyestuff problems. Our technical department and the well equipped laboratories at our different branches are maintained for the service of our customers. Our advice involves no obligation on your part.

### National Aniline & Chemical Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York

Southern Office and Warehouse  
236 West First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

### Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills

Complete and accurate information relative to  
Southern Textile Mills

Pocket Size—Price \$1.50 Clark Pub. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

## LEATHER TOP ROLLS

AT A TIME when the Government is asking for economy in leather, and old shoes are being gathered up for their leather, cotton mills are allowing oil to ruin thousands of dollars of fine skins on leather top rolls. DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH would protect them.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

## Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Rolls for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION  
GUARANTEED

For Prices and Circular Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company

INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

The Mark of  
Sterling Value  
in Electrical  
Work.



Huntington &  
Guerry  
GREENVILLE  
South Carolina

## Dyestuffs for Olive Drab Army Cloth COTTON OR WOOL

Made in America by

Consolidated Color and Chemical Co.,  
NEWARK, N. J.

Meets Government Requirements for U. S. A.

H. A. METZ & COMPANY, Inc.

Selling Agents

122 Hudson Street

New York City

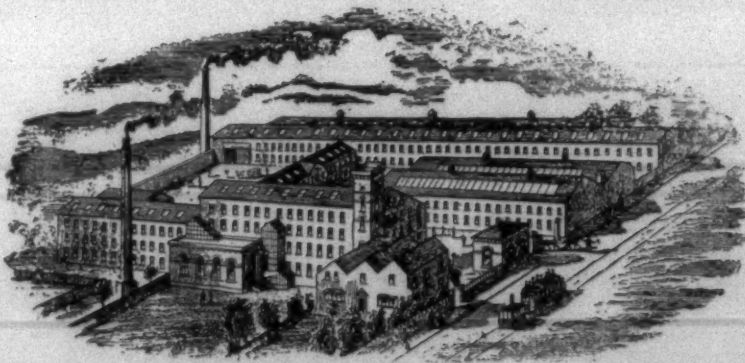
## JOSEPH SYKES BROTHERS, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND Card Clothing Manufacturers

Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow  
Ground Card Clothing

Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burlisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

REPAIR SHOPS AND STOCK ROOMS	
Tompkins Building	4½ Peters Street
P. O. Box 88	P. O. Box 793
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	ATLANTA, GA.





# Parks-Cramer Message

The modern cotton mill with its steel or concrete construction; its superb light, its high airy ceilings is quite a transition from its old thick stone walled, small-windowed, low-ceilinged prototype.

The trouble with the change in cotton mill construction was it made necessary the setting aside of all humidifying data and getting new evidence as set up by new conditions.

The old thick-walled, low-ceilinged mill was a cinch to humidify—and naturally any little addition of moisture to the atmospheric condition was beneficial. But since the ceilings were so low the amount of moisture that might be successfully introduced was comparatively small.

Don't you see what a fine prelude all this was to a rule-of-

thumb reckoning in humidifiers? The stage was all set for it.

But when the modern mill came along there was a new set of conditions that had to be studied. Then these studies had to be tabulated. Then these tabulations had to be diagnosed—as we did in more than two hundred cases.

When you buy Parks-Cramer humidifying apparatus you buy the result of all this study. This result is reflected not alone in the price, but in the style and kind of apparatus that will best do your work.

You get the benefit of an approach to your problem that is scientific and—you might say—a consensus of the humidifying experiences of America's prominent textile manufacturers.

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Fitchburg, Mass.

Boston, Mass.

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Bring us your dyestuff problems. Our technical department and the well equipped laboratories at our different branches are maintained for the service of our customers. Our advice involves no obligation on your part.

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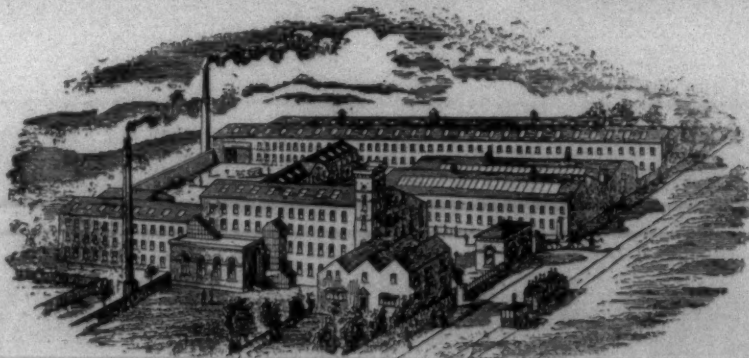
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Fitchburg, Mass.

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Charlotte, N. C.



You can easily flood dingy, light absorbing factory walls  
and ceilings with

The Paint That Sparkles O'er With Light

## Chaffee's Mill White

More Light.

Lowest Ultimate Cost.

### PERMANENT FINISH

This paint has proven its efficiency in the leading textile mills  
everywhere. May we have an opportunity to prove it to you?

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND PAINT PANEL

**THOMAS K. CHAFFEE CO., Providence, R. I.**

Southern Agent GENERAL MILL SUPPLY CO., Charlotte, N. C.

# Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

Worcester, Mass.

Providence, R. I. Philadelphia, Pa. Paterson, N. J.

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COME THE MOST ADVANCED MACHINERY

FOR PRODUCING WOVEN FABRICS

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SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES—ALEXANDER & GARSED

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

VOLUME XVII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919

NUMBER 4

## Your Foreign Business Agent

"How can we obtain export business?" is the question now being asked by many American manufacturers. The desirability of increased foreign trade is keenly appreciated. Its possibilities are being insistently emphasized. There is an eagerness to acquire accurate knowledge concerning it. But some, at least, of our exporters or prospective exporters may not realize that even the least important among them already has representatives working for him in all parts of the world.

From these special representatives reports are received giving complete descriptions of the life and customs of the people in foreign lands, together with the class of commodities they purchase, the prices and the terms. Accounts are given of the home and foreign competition, the character of domestic labor and its cost, the most effective methods of entering the market. Precise and detailed import figures are furnished. Thus the American merchant is enabled to know definitely in advance the conditions that he will have to meet in obtaining foreign trade. The shorter reports of this nature appear in a daily paper, Commercial Reports, while the longer, more comprehensive ones are published in special books and pamphlets.

This service is maintained by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, which is the agency of the United States government for promoting trade between this and other countries.

While the past work of this bureau has gained wide recognition, many persons may not know that within the last few weeks more than 30 commercial representatives have been sent (with others to be sent from time to time) to investigate foreign trade opportunities and obtain the latest, most complete information for American business men and manufacturers.

It is the desire of the officials and workers that the bureau of foreign commerce shall constitute an efficient, practical, thorough, and direct instrument to bring together the American business man and his foreign opportunity.

The changed position of the United States in the business world demonstrates conclusively the vast importance of foreign trade and the possibility of its expansion. This country is now a creditor instead of a debtor nation. During the past

year the United States did an export business of about \$6,150,000,000, as against an import business of \$3,031,000,000. The month of January, 1919, showed the largest exports of any single month in American history, and every effort should be put forth to sustain and develop this great commerce with the buyers overseas.

To that task the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce is dedicated. Figuratively, it may be said to have its finger-tips on all the markets of the world. To it, through the state department, report more than 300 consular officers, in addition to its own corps of commercial attaches and trade commissioners. The commercial attaches—sometimes called "trade diplomats"—are stationed in the principal capitals. Their activities have to do with the broad aspects of commercial matters, with policies and developments affecting whole regions, with the changing phases of international trade relations. Trade commissioners, on the other hand, are men with specialized commercial and technical training, who are selected to make trips abroad, studying in detail the markets for particular lines of goods, such as cotton goods and shoes.

Within the past few weeks such representatives of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have gone to Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Greece, Roumania, South America, Japan, and other countries. Some are commercial attaches, to be attached to the United States embassies, while others have been sent on special missions to investigate specific classes of merchandise, such as textiles, electrical goods, industrial machinery, and the like. For example, Chester Lloyd Jones, the new commercial attaché to Spain, is accompanied by a staff of seven. Philip S. Smith, an electrical expert, also goes to Madrid to make a special investigation. John A. Fowler, trade commissioner, has gone to the Dutch East Indies, while Walter H. Rastrow has undertaken an investigation into the need for industrial machinery in the Far East, including British India, China, and Japan.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is made up of a number of divisions. The Division of Foreign Tariffs furnishes information concerning foreign tariff and customs laws and regulations, com-

mercial policies of foreign countries, foreign trade-mark and patent laws, embargoes and import prohibitions, and foreign consular regulations. The Research Division supplies information on import and export statistics of all foreign countries; it does transplanting and research work of any sort connected with foreign trade. The Division of Statistics furnishes figures on the trade of the United States with all other countries, the statistics being supplied monthly, quarterly, and yearly. The Far Eastern and Latin American Divisions provide information, in their respective fields, concerning markets for American products, general trade conditions, regulations affecting commercial travelers, the industries and resources of nations, and many other matters that are related directly or indirectly, to the sale of American goods.

The information collected by the bureau is distributed mainly through its district and co-operative offices, its Trade Information Division, and the publications issued by its Editorial Division.

The Trade Information Division furnishes to American business men a very great variety of information on foreign markets, including proper methods of packing, the financing of export shipments, the sources of foreign credit data, the names of dealers and importers abroad.

The bureau maintains district offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle, as well as co-operative offices in other cities. These offices are recognized centers for reliable information regarding domestic and foreign trade. They adjust trade differences. They render special services to foreign buyers seeking goods in the United States.

Through the daily publication, Commerce Reports, and numerous special monographs, the Editorial Division makes available to the business public information on commercial and industrial conditions in all parts of the world. The files of the bureau contain a great many letters from business men who, in the aggregate, have sold millions of dollars worth of merchandise to foreign purchasers as a result of the data presented in Commerce Reports. This Government commercial newspaper is sent daily to more than 6,000 paid subscribers. It contains authoritative articles prepared by American representatives ex-

cerpts and translations from foreign publications, commercial statistics compiled in the Department of Commerce, and brief items covering business conditions in all parts of the world. One of the most practical and immediately valuable features is the list of "Foreign Trade Opportunities"; American exporters who watch this list and take advantage of the openings mentioned in it are often able to sell large quantities of goods that would not otherwise have found their way to foreign markets.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce also issues many books and pamphlets (many of them appropriately illustrated), varying in size from 16 to 500 and 600 pages. These include general commercial handbooks, publications on foreign tariffs, and monographs presenting the detailed results of investigations into foreign markets for specific lines. Among the books being published are those entitled, "Furniture Markets of Chile, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador," "Electrical Goods in China, Japan, and Vladivostok," "Construction Materials and Machinery in Chile, Peru, and Ecuador." These monographs, like others of the Special Agents, Special Consular, and Miscellaneous Series, are sold at nominal prices by the district and co-operative offices of the bureau, as well as by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

No business is too small to derive benefit from the activities of the bureau. No question, if genuinely pertinent to imports and exports is too trivial to be investigated by its corps of workers. One day the bureau may be called upon to answer an inquiry from an American canner: "Are skins taken from pimentos before they are ground into paprika?" The next day consideration may be given to the building of a railway, an electric power plant, or some other public work in Latin America or the Far East.

Here, then, is the Government agency through which American business men may learn the best methods of conducting export trade—the medium through which they may obtain definite, detailed information concerning the requirements of foreign markets.

The American Government has provided this organization. It is for American business men to understand its functions and take advantage of them.



# To Keep Belts In Good Running Condition

In order to keep the belt in the best of condition it is necessary to apply a little dressing from time to time as well as to clean the contact surface and back, and the dressing should always be applied immediately after each cleaning. If a leather belt is used the animal tissue or fiber needs lubricating in order to prevent excessive friction between the fibers while the belt is in use. When any belt is transmitting power there is internal friction due to the fibers rubbing against each other. Where there is friction, heat accumulates and if a lubricant in the form of a dressing is not applied often enough to penetrate the leather and surround the fibers, thereby preventing excessive friction, the leather becomes hard and dry and the contact surface loses its pliability.

Belt dressing should be applied in small quantities. Too much will cause any leather to slip and better results are obtained when the dressing is applied a little at a time rather than in comparatively large quantities at longer intervals. The best way of knowing when the belt needs a little dressing is to watch the color of the stain on the driven pulleys. The faces of these pulleys present considerable surface to the vision and when the face of the pulley has a clean bright appearance, it is an indication that the belt needs another application. When the dressing is first applied the color of the stain will renew the shade which if kept as nearly constant as possible indicates that the fibers are receiving sufficient lubrication. The dressing may have to be applied several times during the day or one application in 24 hours may be sufficient, depending on the nature of the work, the surroundings, and the material of the belt.

These remarks are intended to refer particularly to leather belts driving plant machinery, and unless it may be in a case where the material of a belt needs a special dressing or coating, the foregoing and following remarks apply equally as well to belts composed of vegetable fiber.

In the case of machinery a lubricant generally in the form of oil is used to prevent the accumulation of frictional heat, and as the belt dressings are used for the same purpose, their selection is about as important as the selection of lubricating oils, and simple tests should be made to see whether they contain harmful ingredients before accepting a particular brand as the standard for use in the plant. Fluid dressings are the most convenient, as they penetrate quickly and are easier to apply in small quantities, but sometimes fluid dressings contain naphtha and gasoline. Naphtha and gasoline are both useful for cleaning a belt of oil and grease, but they are not preservatives and their presence may indicate other harmful ingredients which are kept in a liquid state by them, and since naphtha and gasoline evaporate quickly their presence makes it ne-

cessary to apply the dressing more often.

To anyone familiar with the characteristics of naphtha and gasoline, their presence can be detected by the sense of smell when a few drops of the dressing are rubbed in the palm of the hand to slightly warm the mixture. If a sample is heated to about 90 degrees F. the naphtha or gasoline vapor will ignite when a small flame is held near the surface. Another simple test is to fill a small bottle about three-quarters full, leaving the cork stopper in place. When the contents are heated the vapor will lift the stopper slightly.

If the sample contains oils of a gummy or drying nature, their presence may be detected by placing a few drops on a piece of window glass or on a piece of sheet metal, preferably bright tin, and leaving it in a dry hot place for several days. If after this time the dressing feels adhesive or sticky, or becomes dry and hard, this indicates that it would do the same thing when applied to a belt and it should not be used.

Another sample test consists of taking a piece of new leather, preferably from the belt on which the dressing is to be used, and spread all of the surface on the side that is to run next to the pulleys with a sample of the dressing, and placing it on the cylinder of the engine to warm the leather. If all of the dressing penetrates the leather and the treated surface feels soft and velvety to the finger when rubbed back and forth this is taken to indicate that the dressing is of good quality.

Soap, rosin and gummy oils have been used separately by men not fully understanding the requirements, but these are all harmful and should never be used. Rosin is often used as an emergency to prevent a belt from slipping in cases where oil or grease has accidentally gotten onto the running surface of the belt and the machinery must be kept in operation for the time being. While the use of rosin may prevent slipping for the time being, the belt should be thoroughly cleaned of the rosin at the first opportunity.

Some operating men prefer to use solid or bar dressing. Although this form of dressing may contain ingredients that are beneficial to leather its use does not give the results as when in the liquid form, for the reason that solid dressing does not penetrate but remains on the surface and the tissues or fibers do not receive the lubrication necessary to preserve the leather.

Old time operating men preferred to use neatsfoot oil, either alone or mixed with equal parts of castor oil, rather than any of the patented dressings. Neatsfoot oil is obtained from the feet of cows, sheep and horses and is therefore considered to be the natural oil for leather. It has little tendency to become rancid when exposed to the atmosphere and is only slightly volatile. It contains no gummy elements and therefore it keeps the leather

pliable and prevents it from cracking. The only disadvantage of its use alone is that it makes the leather used for belting too soft, which tends to increase stretching.

Castor oil is the most viscid of all the so-called "fixed oils," that is oils that do not evaporate at ordinary temperatures. If exposed to the atmosphere for any great length of time, castor oil becomes rancid and changes into a thick yellow mass. When applied to a leather belt the liquid parts of the oil slowly evaporate leaving behind the gummy ingredients which eventually become hard enough to crack. When these gummy ingredients crack the tissues or fibres crack also, which is plainly evident from the cracks that occur across the running side and back of a belt that has been treated with castor oil.

It is true, that these gummy ingredients in a measure lessen the tendency of a belt to slip, and it is probably for this reason that the oil is used in equal parts when mixed with neatsfoot oil, but on account of their deteriorating effect on the leather it is better to use neatsfoot oil alone.

The manufacturers of waterproof leather belting state with good reason that it is not necessary to use dressing of any kind on their belts, but as these belts must be scraped and cleaned as well as those that are not waterproof, the writer has found that a light application of

neatsfoot oil after scraping helps to keep the contact surface in a pliable condition.

Belt dressing will not penetrate leather that has been subject to a waterproofing process, but as each scraping exposes new fiber, a little neatsfoot oil applied to the cleaned surface immediately after scraping will help to prolong the life of the belt, and dirt, dust and adhesive matter are more easily removed by the scraper.

Preparations for preserving leather belts have been given such names as "belt stuffing," "belt foods" and "beltfiller dressings," but unless the user has studied the requirements for hide leather these terms do not express the real object of their use. Bonafide preparations are substitutes for the natural lubricating moisture of the hide when converted into leather and, as explained in the foregoing, are used to relieve the frictional action of fiber against fiber of which the leather is composed. As this is necessarily a lubricating process probably it would be better to refer to these preparations as belt oils or belt lubricants. The men who have had no previous experience with belt driven machines or tools would be apt to grasp the idea more readily at the start, and the belts would receive more care and attention and not be neglected as is quite often the case in small industrial plants at the present time.—Belting.

## Electric Industrial Tractor

"One great benefit from the war has been the thorough demonstration of the practicability and efficiency of electric industrial trucks and tractors," says Shelby E. Race, sales manager of the Lansing-Company of Lansing, Mich.

"During the war our allies were the first to employ industrial trucks and tractors in great numbers on docks, in warehouses and terminals. So great was the saving in manpower and time that our Government adopted this means of transportation when the United States entered the war and it became imperative that package freight be moved quickly.

"Hundreds of industrial tractors and trucks have been put into service by the Allied Governments during the last three years and the saving in time and labor that has been effected has been sufficient to pay for each unit during the first few months' service.

"During the last seven years that we have been building electric trucks and tractors, it has been conclusively proven that the industrial tractor, with its train of trailers, covers by far a larger field of usefulness than the electric load carrying truck. The fact that the Allies, as well as our own Government, used tractors almost exclusively, bears out our conclusion that probably 90 per cent of all the work for which the electric industrial hauling unit is adapted can be best handled by the tractor-trailer system.

"We have gathered cost data on industrial tractors and trucks which shows that the cost of operation of an electric industrial unit to be practically equivalent to the daily wage of but one of the 5 to 12 men the unit relieves for other work.

"We figure that the life of a unit is 10 years. This estimate may be low because some of our tractors have been in service seven years and apparently are just as dependable and efficient today as they were when first placed in operation.

"The life of a storage battery varies. Some makes will stand up four to six years while the life of others is two to three years.

The cost of charging a storage battery depends upon its size, as well as the size of the transportation unit. The cost of charging the smaller size batteries is about 20 cents, while the cost of charging the larger batteries is practically 40 cents.

"A tractor can be operated, loaded under ordinary conditions, 20 to 25 miles before it is necessary to recharge the battery. However, over fairly level surfaces, a unit should run farther.

"The total upkeep cost per year, including charging cost, grease and oil, general repairs and one set of tires averages about \$150."

A. F. Whitten of Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.



# New Compulsory Education and Child Labor Law of North Carolina

## Foreword.

In its annual convention, which was held in Asheville, N. C., on July 5th and 6th, 1918, the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina adopted a resolution urging the General Assembly to enact a law of compulsory education and child labor, which would carry out the ideas and wishes as expressed by the manufacturers at their convention. Pursuant to this resolution the following law was enacted by the General Assembly of this state, and shall be enforced from and after the 1st day of July, 1919:

## The Bill As Passed.

H. B. 372

S. B. 904.

An act to provide for the Compulsory attendance upon the public schools of children between certain ages and to regulate and restrict the employment of children and to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this act and of Chapter 83, Public Laws of 1913, and Chapter 857, Public Laws of 1909.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. Every parent, guardian, or other person in the state of North Carolina having charge of a child between the ages of eight and fourteen years shall cause such child to attend school continuously for a period equal to the time which the public school in the district in which the child resides shall be in session. The principal, superintendent, or teacher who is in charge of such school shall have a right to excuse a child from temporary attendance on account of sickness or distance of residence from the school, or other unavoidable cause which does not constitute truancy as defined by the state board of education.

Section 2. Any parent, guardian, or other person referred to in section one of this act, violating the provisions of the aforesaid section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), and upon failure or refusal to pay such fine, the said parent, guardian, or other person shall be imprisoned not exceeding 30 days in the county jail.

Section 2a. It shall be the duty of the state board of education to formulate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of this act. Said board shall prescribe what shall constitute truancy, what causes may constitute legitimate excuses for temporary non-attendance due to physical or mental inability to attend, and under what circumstances teachers, principals, or su-

perintendents may excuse pupils for non-attendance due to immediate demands of the farm or the home in certain seasons of the year in the several sections of the state. It shall be the duty of all school officials to carry out such instructions from the state board of education, and any school official failing to carry out such instructions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor: Provided, that section one of this act shall not be in force in any city or county that has a higher compulsory attendance law now in force than that provided herein; but in any such case it shall be the duty of the state board of education to investigate the same and decide that any such law now in force has a higher compulsory attendance feature than that provided by this act: Provided, that wherever any district is without adequate building or buildings for the proper enforcement of this act the county boards of education may be allowed not more than two years from July the first, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, to make full and ample provisions in every district.

Section 3. The county superintendent of public welfare or chief school attendance officer or truant officer provided for by law shall investigate and prosecute all violations of the provisions of section one of this act.

Section 4. The state superintendent of public instruction shall prepare such rules of procedure and furnish such blanks for teachers and other school officials as may be necessary for reporting each case of truancy or lack of attendance to the chief attendance officer referred to in section three hereof. Such rules shall provide, among other things, for a notification in writing to the person responsible for the non-attendance of any child, that the case is to be reported to the chief attendance officer of the county unless the law is immediately complied with. County boards of education and governing bodies of city schools shall have the right to appoint town or district attendance officers when deemed by them necessary, to assist in carrying out the provisions of sections one, two, three, and four of this act, and the rules and instructions which may be promulgated by the state superintendent of public instruction. But in every case in which it becomes necessary to prosecute for non-attendance the case shall be referred to the chief attendance officer of the county for further action: Provided, that in towns or cities having special attendance officers paid out of town or city funds said officers shall have full authority to prosecute for violations of this act.

Section 5. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed, or permitted to work, in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, manufacturing establishment, laundry, bakery, mercantile establish-

ment, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brick yard, lumber yard, or any messenger or delivery service, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the commission hereinafter created; Provided, the employment in this section enumerated shall not be construed to include bona fide boys' and girls' canning clubs recognized by the agricultural department of this state; and such canning clubs are hereby expressly exempted from the provisions of this act.

Section 5a. It shall be the duty of the county boards of education of each county in the state of North Carolina to cause this act to be published in full in some newspaper published in the county if there is one, and if there be none, then in circular form and distributed over the county at least four weeks prior to the opening of the schools after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Section 6. No person under sixteen years of age shall be employed, or permitted to work, at night in any of the places of occupation referred to in section five of this act, between the hours of nine p. m. and six a. m., and no person under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any quarry or mine.

Section 7. That the state superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of the state board of health, and the commissioner of public welfare of the state of North Carolina are hereby constituted the state child welfare commission, and they shall serve without additional compensation. It shall be the duty of the commission to make and formulate such rules and regulations for enforcing and carrying out the provisions of this act, and of Chapter eighty-three of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and chapter eight hundred and fifty-seven of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and nine, as in its judgment it shall deem necessary.

Section 8. That for the purpose of securing the proper enforcement of the provisions of sections five, six, and seven of this act, and of chapter eighty-three of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, chapter eight hundred and fifty-seven of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and nine, the said commission, or its duly authorized agents, shall have authority to enter and inspect, at any time, mines, quarries, mills, factories, canneries, workshops, manufacturing establishments, laundries, bakeries, mercantile establishments, offices, hotels, restaurants, barber shops, bootblack stands, public stables, garages, places of amusement, brick yards, lumber yards, and other places of employment, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corpora-

tion to refuse permission to enter, obstruct, or prevent any duly authorized agent of said commission in his effort to make the inspection herein provided for.

Section 9. The said commission shall have authority to appoint and employ such agents for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of sections five, six, seven, and eight of this act as may be found to be necessary, and they may use the county superintendent of public welfare or chief school attendance officer or truant officer of the several counties for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections one, two, three, and four of this act in regard to school attendance.

Section 10. That if the employer of any person under sixteen years of age, shall, at the time of such employment, in good faith, procure, rely upon and keep on file a certificate issued in such form and under such conditions and by such persons as the said commission herein provided for shall prescribe, showing that the person is of legal age for such employment, such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the age of the person and the good faith of the employer. No person shall knowingly make a false statement or present false evidence in or in relation to any such certificate or application therefor, or cause any false statement to be made which may result in the issuance of an improper certificate of employment.

Section 11. The state treasurer shall honor all warrants for necessary expenses incurred by said commission as aforesaid, for meeting the salaries and expenses of any agent employed by said commission in the enforcement of this act, and the necessary expenses incurred by said commission in carrying out the provisions of this act, out of funds not otherwise appropriated, such warrants to be drawn upon the state auditor by the commission hereby created, or its duly authorized agent: Provided, that said expenses so incurred shall not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars per annum.

Section 12. That any person, firm, or corporation, violating any of the provisions of sections five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten of this act, or of the provisions of chapter eighty-three of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, or of chapter eight hundred and fifty-seven of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, within the discretion of the court.

Section 13. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 14. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Ratified this the 10th day of March, A. D., 1919.



### Textile Men to Act on Redfield Plan.

Concrete action of Secretary of Commerce Redfield's suggestion to stabilize the prices of the basic commodities will be taken by the textile interests this week. J. P. Stevens, of the Cotton Textile Merchants, stated that a meeting would be called this week for the purpose of acting upon the governmental suggestion. G. Norman Peek, chairman of the newly formed Industrial Board, has never appeared before the textile men here, but Mr. Stevens asserted that the association had been in communication with the head of the board.

Prior to taking action upon the proposal, there was a disposition to reserve comment. It is known that the textile men are strongly of the opinion that Government supervision should cease, permitting the natural laws to return business to a normal state. Meeting this objection, the board declared it did not seek control but "a forum in which industry can meet and agree on a policy for itself which will help the law of supply and demand over the gap between hold-over war prices and a stable level."

While the announcement of the Industrial Board was to the effect that lumber interests were to appear before the "forum," D. S. Perry, secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Association, advised that he knew of no call for a general conference. Mr. Perry stated that several of the Southern lumber men had been invited to appear to give their counsel to the board, but that none of the larger Northern lumbermen, so far as he knew, had been extended a similar invitation.

Following the announcement of the personnel of the newest agency there was a feeling in business circles that there would be something definite as to price suggestion in the near future. There were two inferences drawn from the initial statement: 1, that the little fellows would be "frozen out"; 2, that labor would not suffer proportionately to capital.

Referring to the high costs and "inefficient producers" that the war brought on, the board admitted that "this production is not needed in peace time." In the opinion of several prominent figures, this means the prices will be lowered to such an extent that only the larger firms can operate at a profit. The smaller will have to go. This is regarded by them as very evident.

The Industrial Board, in stating that "industry will agree that the cost of living must be substantially reduced before labor should be asked to accept lower wages," tipped off its hand, in the opinion of these critics. They stated that it was hard to see how the larger companies could reduce the costs of their products without lowering the price of labor—one of the factors contributing largely to the ultimate costs.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield takes an optimistic view of the situation, as his latest statement will reflect. He believes that should commerce accept the proposals of the Board that he has created, activities will be resumed, and then the law of supply and demand will

be "enabled to come into play and from that time forward it will control changes and readjustments in selling prices of materials and the trend of prices, it is believed, will be upward and not downward."

The views of the father of the Industrial Board, as to the suggestions and remedies of the situation follow:

The vital need of the situation is resumption of industrial activity to the fullest extent possible, and it should be the aim to find the wisest and most effective way to accomplish this.

It is felt that the proper basis of selling prices for the present will be found to be upon a scale higher than those of the pre-war days. However, the level should be established on the lowest plane possible, having due regard for industry, labor and Government. The announcement of such a plane of prices will immediately create confidence in the buying public.

It is believed that the reductions from the high prices to the proper level, so that consumers may be justified in buying, should be made at once by one reduction.

The effort should be to wholly eliminate the abnormal, unbalanced stimulation that business has had and the inflated prices that have resulted, and to start anew upon a normal level, and thereafter, industry, having adopted that level, can safely rely upon the law of supply and demand to govern future values. Such a policy adopted and announced will, it is believed, when understood by the consumers, induce at once sufficient buying to start factories, fill empty yards and warehouses, and to inaugurate the interrupted building and other programs.

It is believed that a remedy for these conditions can be had by a comparatively simple program. As the President has approved my appointing a board which will make a study of the subject and take action thereon and as it will be made plain that the Department of Commerce and its board has the support of the President, there can be no doubt that industry generally will be glad to co-operate with the board in an endeavor to arrive at a solution of the difficulties.

Therefore, one of the first steps which should be taken would be to call into consultation and conference the leaders of industry in such numbers and by such groups as it may be felt is wise. Probably the first of these conferences should be with representatives of industries producing basic materials, such as iron, steel, lumber, textiles, cement, copper, brick, and other construction materials, and from time to time thereafter such others as may be deemed proper. It is believed, however, that industries dealing in finished products will be able to largely (if not entirely) adjust their prices in line with the above policy, without material aid from the committee.

At such conferences the general situation or conditions outlined above and as they may change up to the time of the conference, should be considered and carefully understood, and the above-mentioned principles which ought to apply

and govern the solution of the problems should also be fully understood and appreciated. It is believed that these principles and views will be readily accepted by the great majority of those called into conference, and further, that if any of those who come into conference question these principles and views, a discussion thereof in the conference will, without any considerable delay, lead to a unanimous acceptance thereof.

In addition to giving assistance to industry in reaching satisfactory price bases, the board ought to be able to give valuable advice in regard to such questions as the disposal of surplus war materials, it being desirable to accomplish this in such a way as to have as little detrimental effect as possible upon private industrial activities.

It will be the endeavor of the board to act promptly by consulting an interchanging views with these representatives of industry in the fullest and freest manner possible, with a view to aiding and assisting industry in general to resume activities to the fullest practicable extent. The immediate object is to bring about such reduced prices as will bring the buying power of the Government itself, including the railroads, telephone and telegraphs, into action and make it possible for the Government to state that it is willing to be a buyer for its needs at the reduced prices. If these conferences result in such an understanding on the part of the Government with respect to the important basic industries concerning proper prices and bases for prices at which purchases may be made by it, and these are approved by the board, it is believed that upon announcement thereof to the country in general, the public will feel justified in extensive buying.

Such a procedure will in substance establish immediately a basis upon which to resume activities, and in this way the law of supply and demand will be enabled to come into play, and from that time forward it will control the changes and readjustments in selling prices of materials, and the trend of prices, it is believed, will be upward and not downward.—Journal of Commerce.

### New Textile Research Company Organized.

Boston.—For the purpose of making available such technical service and information as may be desired by concerns wishing to conduct research, or have research conducted for them, along the lines which pertain to the manufacture of textiles, the Textile Research Company has been organized by prominent textile manufacturers. The company has received a Massachusetts charter, as noted, its capitalization being given as \$50,000. William P. Kelley is mentioned in the incorporation papers as president of the company, and John R. Smith, of Medford, Mass., as treasurer and clerk.

The company, which has established offices at 34 Batterymarch street, this city, has secured the services of E. D. Whalen as manager of the business. Mr. Whalen, bachelor of textile engineering, and mechanical engineer, has served

during the war as chief of the Textile Section, National Bureau of Standards, and has become recognized as a pioneer in technical research of textile manufacturing.

Mr. Whalen is a member of the sub-committee for the standardization and investigation of materials to the National Advisory Committee of Aeronautics, and has served until recently in a technical advisory capacity to the Quartermaster Standard Committee, the Bureau of Aircraft Production, and in fact to almost every Government bureau dealing with textiles, together with many manufacturers associated with the manufacture of military fabrics. Discussing the reasons for the organization of the new company, Mr. Whalen said:

"Textile research has been considerably discussed during the war and it is quite definitely assured that the concepts of such research have been oriented an amount sufficient to fully realize the value of technically directed investigations.

"This has been very largely brought about in this country and abroad by the necessity of using available raw stock and machinery to manufacture materials which had previously been made from specifically selected raw materials, and upon machinery which was adapted to the needs.

"Such a condition has naturally emphasized the great advantage to be gained from a more exact knowledge of the properties of raw stock, which define its usability, and a more intimate knowledge of the real effect of process on the materials being manipulated, and upon the properties of the finished materials.

"The need for technically conducted research is further emphasized when it is considered that different grades of raw materials, machine settings and number of machines are used to make the same materials.

"The substitution of cotton for linen in the covering of airplane wings, the substitution of cotton webbing for leather straps, and many similar accomplishments, have demonstrated the feasibility of applying technical information to the manufacture of textiles. It is of course essential to modify existing technical information to conform to the peculiarities of this particular industry."

### It All Depends, of Course.

A girl asked the salesman at the silk counter: "Will you tell me what you think is the best color for a bride this year?"

"Well," answered the young man, "tastes vary, of course, miss. As for myself, I would prefer a white one."

### Gets the Wrong House.

Little Eddie longed for a baby sister. His playmate, Tommy Smith, had a number of little sisters and a new one had just arrived. "If you want a baby sister so badly," said Eddie's mother, "why don't you pray for one?"

"I have prayed," answered Eddie disgustedly, "and every time I pray God leaves it at the Smiths."



# THE JACQUARD MACHINE

Written especially for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Textile"

## The Open Shed Jacquard.

This type is similar to the double lift single cylinder in that there are two griffes working on alternate picks and driven from the bottom loom shaft. The operation of shedding is entirely different, the weaving is done in a full open shed, that is, if a certain end is to be up on several successive picks, it is raised on the first of these picks and remains up for that number of picks. It then descends to the bottom shed, remaining down until wanted again in the top shed. This is the full open shed principle and differs from the double lift semi-open shed, as in the latter, an end remaining in the top shed for several picks descends half way and returns between each pick. In this machine the open shed is made by a peculiar construction of the hooks, these are made in pairs, a separate needle for each pair, the same as in double lift single cylinder machines, each hook has the usual top bend but of different form from usual, to engage with the griffe; one hook in each pair has an additional bend near the bottom to engage with the grate, when necessary. Also each pair of hooks is hinged together at the bottom, thus when either one of the two is lifted by its knife it in turn lifts the other, and since both hooks must rise and fall together, a single neck-cord serves for both. In operation a perforation in a cord causes one of a pair of hooks to be raised by the ascending griffe, this raises the companion hook and their neck-cord carrying the warp into the top shed. Should the succeeding card carry a perforation opposite the same needle, the grate bend of the hook is moved over the grate knife which will now support both hooks, thus giving raisers in the cloth so long as perforations continue to occur in the card opposite that needle. A blank in the card results in the needle freeing the hook from the grate thus allowing both hooks to drop on the descending driffe and giving a sinker. Of course the end will remain in the bottom shed until a perforation appears in the card. A device is added which causes the descending hooks to be moved out of the path of the ascending griffe. This type of machine is comparatively new and has not become extensively adopted, it is much more complicated than the ordinary types, it is more expensive and its cost of up-keep will probably be a disadvantage. It possesses the advantage of less friction of harness on the warp and this may offset the objection. It can be operated at about the same speed as the double lift single cylinder type.

This machine was designed to meet the demand for one which would produce figures in large effects and automatically weave the raisers of the ground weave and sinkers of the figure weave. The principal advantage of this construction is that it decreases the labor of preparing the design and stamping the cards, also the size of the repeat is increased two or more

times as the machine is built two or more scale. Thus a 400-twill Jacquard may produce on a double scale straight tie a figure repeat of 800 ends, or on a double scale point tie a repeat of 1,600 ends. In order to understand the construction, this machine might be considered a combination of Jacquard and dobby. In a two-scale machine there are two hooks to each needle, the driffe acts on every pick, each hook carries an individual neck-cord. The machine is driven by a single lever from the crank shaft. The most peculiar feature is that the knives are oscillated by a suitable mechanism, this being in addition to the vertical motion as usually constructed. Another peculiarity is that each row of hooks rests on a movable bar, these bars taking the place of a grate. The grate bars do not rise and fall collectively as in the Rise and Fall type, but each bar is independent. They are raised individually by means of large hooks engaging with the griffe when the knife controlling them is oscillated or tipped out of its normal position. The knife movement is indicated by a positive chain or cam working independently of the cylinder, thus the knives may be caused to lift after the order of any weave repeating into the total number. In operation the figures are produced as usual, that is, perforations indicating raisers and blanks sinkers. We thus secure the separation between the ground and the figure. When a perforation occurs opposite a certain needle its two hooks retain their normal position thus lifting two ends side by side in the shed. This cuts off the figure by two in the two-scale machine. In like manner a blank in the card causes two sinkers. This action applies only to those knives not oscillated by the twilling device. When a knife is oscillated or tipped back from under its row of hooks, it engages with the large hooks on the end of the movable grate bar, the tipped knife moving upward thus lifts the entire row of hooks resting on that grate bar. This operation puts in the raisers of the ground weave, these raisers being formed by the hooks moving up on the bar and also puts in the sinkers of the figure as the tipped knife has failed to raise the adjoining row of hooks, which would have been raised had the knife retained its normal position.

It is evident that the tipping of the knives may be so arranged as to build the simple weave generally employed for ground and figure stitching. It is important to note that one of a pair of hooks might remain down, even though both may be indicated to rise, by the card. Also that one of a pair may raise altogether both are indicated to be down, by the card. Another attachment is sometimes added which permits a card to serve for more than one pick. The cylinder may impress the needles for one pick; move out, return and again impress the same card before revolving, thus making the cards in ef-

fect two-scale and the cutting of a figure filling warps by 2's. In designing for this type we merely block in the figure solid, no ground weave or figure stitching is necessary since these are inserted automatically by the twilling device. They are used principally for bedspreads, damasks and other fabrics requiring large flat figures without shading or fancy weave contrast, woven at medium or low speeds.

This type is built on the principle of the Rise and Fall, the only difference being in the cylinder drive and an added mechanism for raising the hooks, this being in addition to the usual griffe. The following may be used as an illustration in describing the weaving of a Marseilles quilt: The quilt is a double cloth plain weave face, plain weave back, stuffer filling, stitching to produce the figure. Warps are arranged 2 of face and 1 of back; filling, 1 stuffer, 2 face, 1 of back. Face warp is made of fine yarn, it is drawn through the harness (shaft) back of the Jacquard harness. These ends are not operated upon by the Jacquard, but only by the shaft harness, which are lifted by cams on dobby head. The back warp sometimes the figure or binder warp, is made of a coarser yarn, its ends are drawn through the Jacquard harness as usual.

The figure in Marseilles is produced by arranging the stitching after the order of the desired figure. The stitching is effected by raising the back ends over the face picks, hence the Jacquard harness controls the production of the figure. The face filling is a fine yarn interlocking plain weave with face ends. The back filling is usually the same as face filling in order to reduce the number of shuttles and weaves plain weave with back warp. Stuffer filling is a soft coarse, spongy yarn used to fill or stuff the fabric, it lies between the face and back cloths and is concealed by them.

When an ordinary Rise and Fall machine is used, the cylinder drive is changed so that a figure card presented on the first pick remains to be presented again on the second and third picks, after which the cylinder turns and presents what is known as a plain card for the fourth pick. The griffe is driven by a cam which opens the shed on the first pick, leaves it open for the second and third, closes and opens again immediately for the fourth pick. In the meantime the face shaft harness are being operated as follows: on the first pick all face harness are raised and the stuffer pick is inserted, on the second pick one-half of the face harness are raised and a face pick inserted, on the third pick the face harness exchanges position and another face pick is inserted, on the fourth pick all the face harness are raised and the Jacquard shed opened and a back pick inserted.

The Fine Index Rise and Fall is generally used on account of its balanced shed. The double lift

would be unsuitable as the lifts must be held for three picks. The single lift is unsuitable on account of the weight of the shed. The Fine Index is preferred on account of the great number of hooks required. The figure cards are cut from the design which is merely a figure motive. In the card lacing a figure card is alternated with a plain card, the figure card serves for picks one, two and three and the plain card for pick four, in each round of four picks. Many other Marseilles weaves are used but this serves to illustrate the principle.

The special Marseilles machine is built on the same general lines as the Rise and Fall, as first described, with an attachment for dispensing with the plain card, thus reducing the required number of cards by one-half, this is accomplished by a device attached to the top of the machine above the griffe. It has small cams placed upon shafts going across with a set of rods which are caused to oscillate at the time when the plain card was inserted in the usual construction. Thus on each fourth pick one-half of the hooks are dispensed by this mechanism, the other half being lifted by the griffe as usual. On the next fourth pick the opposite cam is operated on the remaining hooks formerly not acted upon, thus securing the early shed of the plain weave. This attachment merely dispenses with the plain card.

The Jacquard principles are utilized in the Ingrain machine, but the construction and operation are quite different. The principal parts are: top, guide, trap and bottom boards, needles and needle board, weights, neck-cords, and cylinder. The purpose of the top boards is to support neck-cords when not in use, keeping the min regular order. Trap boards raise the neck-cords as indicated by the cards. There are two of these boards, one nearest the front being known as the figure trap board and the other as the ground trap board. The form of the perforations of the trap board is circular, the narrow slot extending from one side of the circle. In the figure board these slots extend toward the cylinder in the ground board they extend in the opposite direction. The neck-cords are suspended from the top board and passed down through perforations in the trap board. The normal position of the card being through the slot of the picking boards and through circles of the ground. The trap boards serve as griffes; figure and ground boards lifting alternately. There are no hooks in the machine, needles acting directly upon the neck cords. Each lever controls two neck-cords, one in each trap board.

No. 1 needle controls a No. 1 neck-cord.

No. 2 needle controls a No. 5 neck-cord.

No. 3 needle controls a No. 3 neck-cord.

No. 4 needle controls a No. 7 neck-cord.

(Continued on page 12.)



### Paint as a Light Producer for Factory and Mill Interiors.

(George A. Touissaint.)

At no time in the history of America has top-notch production been so vitally essential in the industrial world as during the past four years. Every iota of human and mechanical energy, every factor that in any way contributed to or facilitated production was pressed into service.

One of the most important elements, as well as perplexing problems, connected with factory layout is that of light distribution. Both quality and quantity of output are dependent on it, and careful attention to this detail results in decided advantage.

Engineers and factory experts probably have given as much time and study to this subject as they have to any detail of construction or factory arrangement. The result

is that modern factories are so designed that every ray of natural light is utilized, as far as constructive genius is able to do so. Granting that natural light is always abundant where it is most needed, it is a fact that all factories have some dark corners or gloomy spots which are out of the light-reaching radius. Certainly no factory was ever handicapped by reason of too much light.

Unfortunately, the materials from which our factories are built are not light reflecting. Brick, cement, metal and wood are all absorbers of light. Even with side walls representing an almost unbroken stretch of glass through which light filters, we have ceilings, machinery, doors, supports and factory equipment of non-reflecting composition to absorb and curtail the distribution of natural light.

Again, every factory was not built yesterday, and many of the older

plants, erected in the "Dark Ages" of factory construction, are deficient in lighting arrangement.

This lack of natural daylight calls for a liberal use of artificial illumination, the cost of which is always a very conspicuous item in overhead expense. If factories could be confined to one story and made roofless, we can picture artificial lighting as becoming "rusty" through disuse. Electric lighting must necessarily be apart of all factory equipment, if for no other reason than to permit operating night shifts, overtime, or use during such periods as sufficient daylight is not available. However, during normal working hours the use of artificial light is largely controlled or regulated by the abundance or lack of natural light.

Daylight is free—one of the necessities that does not figure in factory costs. Even the kaiser was not able to curtail or affect the sup-

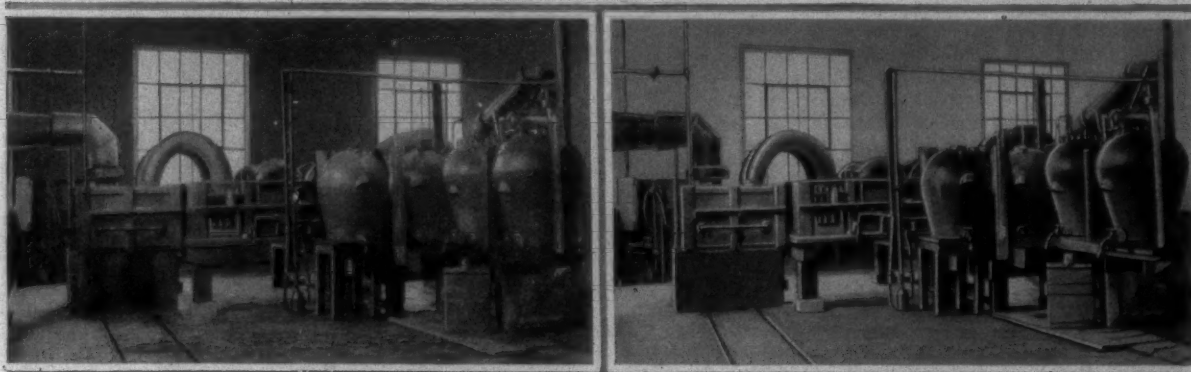
ply. With buildings, labor, power, machinery and raw materials, representing extensive capital investment and daylight free, it is not essential that manufacturers should more extensively study ways and means of using more daylight and less artificial light?

Electric lighting is not only expensive, but defective in light distribution. Drop lights may be placed so that the light will be concentrated on any particular object or machine, but beyond the angle of illumination shadows and gloom are encountered, due to light-absorbing surroundings.

A good example of this is often found in photographs of factory interiors taken under artificial light. Every incandescent bulb stands out a white haze surrounded by semi-darkness, showing an unequal distribution of light.

The most satisfactory and economical treatment for gloomy factory interiors, and one that has successfully solved the "more light" problem, is that of painting. For this purpose special white paints, commonly known as "mill whites," are applied.

Walls and ceilings coated with mill white paint are dazzling white, diffusing light in all directions. Wherever rays of light strike a mill white surface they are projected toward the interior of the room. Ceilings direct it downward. Dark shadows are entirely eliminated. Every wall and ceiling becomes a reflector of daylight. The principle is similar to that of a reflector placed back of an ordinary light, which intensifies its rays and throws

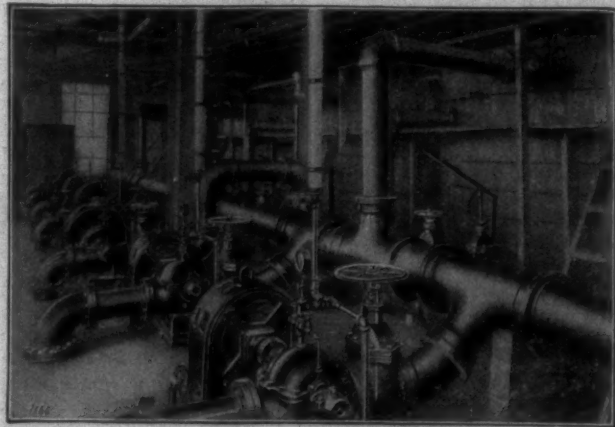


Before and After Painting Interior of Acid Plant

## Pump Efficiency is worth Money

All De Laval Centrifugal Pumps are guaranteed as to efficiency and other characteristics and are tested before leaving the works, to insure that the guarantees are fulfilled.

De Laval Centrifugal Pumps are ideally suited to motor drive. They have a power-limiting characteristic and no matter how much water is drawn from them, the power used does not exceed the power required at designed normal load. This makes it possible to use a motor operating at its most efficient load without fear of overloading and burning out.



We also supply steam turbine-driven centrifugal pumps directly connected for small quantities and high heads and driven through De Laval Double-helical Speed Reducing Gears for large quantities of water against low heads. The gear makes it possible to operate both pump and turbine at their respectively best speeds for high efficiency. The turbine can be adapted to any steam conditions and the exhaust can be used in processes or for heating or drying, since it contains no oil.

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Steam Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps  
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Chicago, Ill.



them in one direction. The difference is five reflectors in place of one, viz., four side walls and one ceiling.

Perhaps the most important phase of the matter is the relation of light to workmanship. Certain operations in all industrial plants require unerring accuracy in execution, and the degree of accuracy is determined by the skill of the operators together with facilities and conditions under which they work. The abnormal spoilage of material and an excessive amount of "seconds" have frequently been traced to poorly lighted interiors.

Paint is an excellent aid in improving such conditions and often obviates the need for additional illumination.

In one metal working plant it was found that pinched fingers and other minor mishaps seemed to be increasing in spite of safety appliances, warning notices and words of caution to employees. The factory head spent considerable time investigating the cause, which was finally ascribed to insufficient light. Before installing a new and elaborate scheme of artificial lighting, it was suggested that the sooty walls and ceilings be painted. This was

with a buff or drab paint, and the remainder in mill white. This does not interfere with the natural light and renders less conspicuous the sides of the natural working area which more quickly show discoloration.

Corners are natural depositories for dirt and rubbish. An enterprising firm, troubled with unsightly corners due to thoughtless tobacco-chewing employees, painted all infected corners with mill white paint. The snow-white surface proved an effective object lesson.

White painted interiors require much less artificial light. During cloudy days some plants have found it possible to operate a large portion of the day without electric light, while previously, with unpainted walls, constant electric illumination was necessary. The saving varies in different plants, but a record of the amount of electric current consumed "before and after" painting will show the saving to be substantial.

In these days when industry is undergoing such radical readjustment and American business is striving to make itself felt in world trade as effectively as American statesmanship has proved its cali-



**You Not  
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Laminar Mill Receptacles are made of

**VUL-COT Fibre**

A tough, lasting material, hard-as-bone  
that for many purposes will outwear steel.



**Mill White Paint Brightens Basement Power-house**

done and the transformation was so effective that no change in artificial lighting was necessary.

Conditions similar to this prevail in many plants throughout the country and could be improved or entirely remedied by painting. Therefore painting is recommended as a "Safety First" measure.

Clean and sanitary working conditions are equally as important as light. Employees are more contented in bright and cheerful surroundings, and a painted interior sets a standard or example that suggests and promotes the cleanliness spirit.

Paint manufacturers have made mill paints washable, so that soap and water quickly restore surfaces that have become soiled or grimy.

In painting side walls and supports, particularly in factories where such surfaces come in frequent contact with dust and dirt, it is desirable to coat them for a distance of three feet from the floor

with a buff or drab paint, and the remainder in mill white. This does not interfere with the natural light and renders less conspicuous the sides of the natural working area which more quickly show discoloration. Corners are natural depositories for dirt and rubbish. An enterprising firm, troubled with unsightly corners due to thoughtless tobacco-chewing employees, painted all infected corners with mill white paint. The snow-white surface proved an effective object lesson. White painted interiors require much less artificial light. During cloudy days some plants have found it possible to operate a large portion of the day without electric light, while previously, with unpainted walls, constant electric illumination was necessary. The saving varies in different plants, but a record of the amount of electric current consumed "before and after" painting will show the saving to be substantial. In these days when industry is undergoing such radical readjustment and American business is striving to make itself felt in world trade as effectively as American statesmanship has proved its cali-

#### **An Obedient Hen.**

Father: Joe, why do you suppose that old hen persists in laying in the coal yard?

Joe: Why, father, I think she has seen the notice: "Now is the time to lay in coal."

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## Textile Trade and Lumbermen Alert

The textile interests and the lumbermen are on the alert, awaiting the word from Washington to appear before the Industries Board in regard to stabilizing of prices. While no definite call has been received, it is understood that the settlement of "fair prices" for steel is to be followed by early adjustments between the board and the basic industries, with lumber and textiles on the priority lists.

The delay in announcing the reductions in steel and iron prices had been felt in other industries, the representatives of the textile and lumber trades declared. In the case of all building materials it has been reported that architects and contractors have been holding their plans in abeyance, awaiting the drop in prices that they feel would inevitably come.

J. P. Stevens, of the Cotton Textile Merchants Association, stated that representatives of the textile trade had signified their willingness to appear before the Industries Board, but that, thus far, no notification of the date for the conference had been received. Upon the receipt of the word from Chairman G. Norman Peek, the Textile Association expects to name the committee that will represent it at Washington.

The textile trade, judging from statements made in interviews, feels that while the present figures are far above the pre-war prices, it cannot suffer the reductions that have been suggested in some quarters. The willingness to fall in line with the general plan is evident, representatives state, but they avow it would be ruinous to follow certain recommendations that have been advanced.

At the very outset, when the Redfield Board announced its plan, the textile interests did not look with great favor upon it, as they felt the time had come for government intervention to cease. But, when the steel world capitulated to the proposal, the textile trade seemingly decided it could not do otherwise than to admit its willingness to do anything that would hasten the return of normal conditions.

The effects upon the textile trade have been similar to those in other basic commodities, it is reported. There is a deference towards buying as long as it is felt prices will go down.—Journal of Commerce.

## Investigating European Textile Industry.

Industrial conditions in Europe, with special reference to the textile industry, are being investigated by Mr. E. T. Gundlach, a member of the Employers' Industrial Commission of the United States department of labor. Mr. Gundlach is a prominent business man of Chicago, and the information he obtains abroad will, it is expected, be of great value to the trade.

The commission was sent abroad under the auspices of the information and education service of the department of labor, and its aim is to collect data from European sources which will enable the United States to profit from what has been ex-

perienced and what is being accomplished abroad in the interest of better relations between employer and employee, and in the interest of business as a whole.

One of the subjects that will be investigated is the methods of the government and the attitude of the employers in handling problems of production that arose during the war. Special reference will be made to the adjustment of labor disputes both as to wages and to labor's voice in management.

Of more immediate value, perhaps, will be the further investigations, covering industry as a whole, regarding the attitude of the governments and the plans of employers in connection with reconstruction. Problems of unemployment, of wages and of participation in managerial control will be studied in particular.

The commission is headed by E. T. Gundlach, of Chicago, representing publishing interests; and includes, besides Mr. Gundlach, R. J. Caldwell of New York, prominent in textile interests; W. H. Ingersoll of New York, who is in the jewelry industry; Dorr E. Felt, of Chicago, who is connected with the office appliances and machinery interests; and R. R. Otis of Atlanta, Ga., one of the principal construction men of the south. The commission will remain in Europe about a month longer, from present indications. Dr. Royal Meeker, commissioner of labor statistics, accompanies the commission as economic adviser.

## Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding week. In thousands bales:

In sight for week.....	193
Same seven days year before..	409
For the month.....	573
Same date year before.....	8,992
For season .....	10,313
Same date year before.....	4,376
Port receipts for season.....	5,293
Same date year before last...	903
Overland to mills and Canada for season .....	1,166
Same date year before.....	3,044
Southern mill takings for season .....	3,134
Same date year before.....	669
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1 .....	719
Year before .....	622
Foreign exports for week....	106
Same seven days last year....	31
For season .....	3,394
Same date last year.....	3,194
Northern Spinners' takings and Canada for week.....	24
Same seven days last year....	80
For season .....	144
To same date last year.....	1,993

Statement of World's Visible Supply:—

Total visible this week.....	5,293
Last week .....	5,244
Same date last year.....	4,550
Of this the total American this week .....	3,622
Last week .....	3,589
Last year .....	3,273
All other kinds this week....	1,671
Last week .....	1,655
Visible in the United States this week .....	2,603
This date last year .....	2,584
Visible in other countries this week .....	2,690
This date last year.....	1,966



**The Jacquard Machine.**

(Continued from page 9.)

No. 5 needle controls a No. 2 neck-cord.

No. 6 needle controls a No. 6 neck-cord.

No. 7 needle controls a No. 4 neck-cord.

No. 8 needle controls a No. 8 neck-cord.

Needles are arranged in  $33\frac{1}{2}$  rows of 8 each. The guide boards are located directly under the needles, their perforations correspond to the top and trap boards. Their purpose being merely to guide the neck-cords as they raise and lower. Weights are attached to neck-cords just below guide boards, their purpose being to keep neck cords on tension, in order that needles may guide them properly over slats, or circles, or trap boards, as the case may be. The bottom boards serve the same purpose as in ordinary Jacquard. Neck-cords take the place of the hooks, they are suspended from the top board and are prevented from dropping by means of a knot or else a loop over wires; one wire extending over each row of perforations. Neck-cords also knotted directly over trap boards, knots are made small enough to pass freely through circles of the trap board and yet too large to pass through slots of same perforations. Neck-cords next pass through the needle guide boards, weights and bottom board to the connection with the leashes of the tie. When idle they should form straight lines at top of the bottom board.

The cylinder is driven to present a new card on every other pick; one impression on the card serves for two picks, since circles and slots are opposite, the two-trap boards and these act alternately. These machines are used almost exclusively on ingrain art squares and are usually run at about 80 picks per minute.

All Jacquards are comparatively simple in construction and operation and at the same time they require considerable skill in fixing them and must be kept in perfect adjustment to give good results. Fixing is not difficult, providing the fixer understands the construction and use of the different parts. In general most Jacquard troubles are due to improper adjustments of parts, causing imperfections in the fabric and short life in the machine. In old machines the most prolific cause of imperfect cloth is the breakage of hooks and needles, these parts when properly set, kept clean and oiled, should run for years without a break. Needles should be set double and be free to move forward and backward without friction. Hooks of course, should be at right angles with the needles, slide freely through needles and grate, set firmly on grate and be properly adjusted in relation to knives. When a hook becomes bent or is set forward or backward of the perpendicular, it wears with the needles on account of excessive friction. When too far forward, the top bend comes in contact with the knife and the constant bending softens the wire until the hook is useless. When too far backward, the tendency is for the hook to slide

off the knife, thus giving sinkers where raisers are wanted. The end floats on back of the cloth. Other causes for hooks failing to lift, are waste, dirt or other obstructions in the holes of the cylinder, weak or worn needle springs, loose grate bars, needles sticking in needle board on damp days, or bent needle points. Filling floating on the face is generally caused by some defect or cylinder adjustment, since if from any cause the needles fail to pass card perforations, corresponding ends are not lifted and filling floats over.

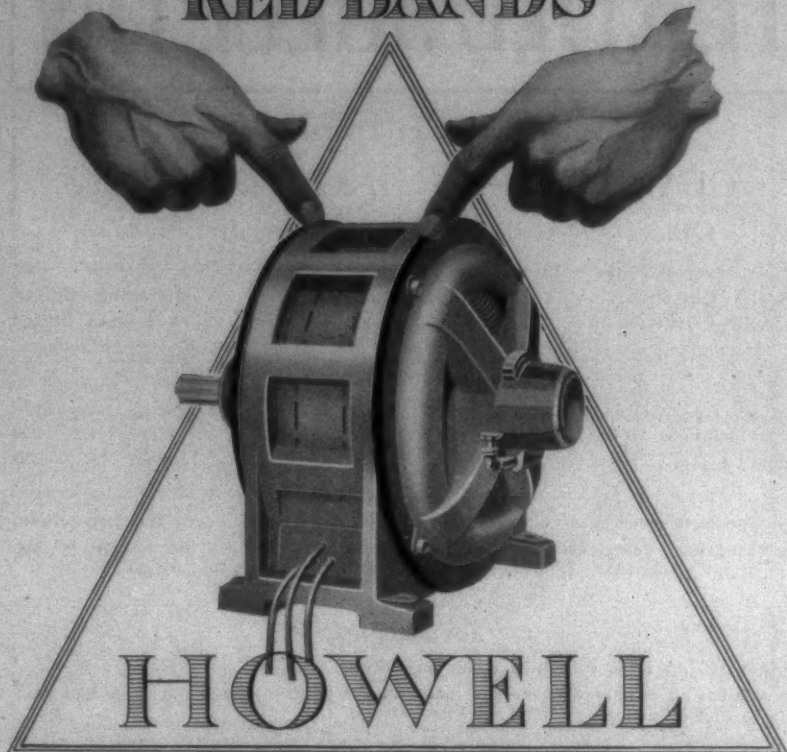
Usual cylinder troubles are loose cylinder peg, loose card lacing, torn lacing of peg holes, loose cylinder ends or bearings, cylinder warped, or loose needle board. The machine should be set level, firmly bolted to supporting beams, which should be rigidly braced to reduce vibration to the minimum. Cylinder should be adjusted so as to be squarely in line with needle board, ends of needles coming exactly to center of card perforations.

Attention to these small matters results with needles and hooks working freely and practically eliminates broken cards and pieces.

A Jacquard in regular use should be oiled at least once a week, heavy bearings daily or three times a week. Chain should be well dusted out and cleaned and adjusted once a month. The frequency of oiling depends on speed and quality of oil used; no more should be used than is necessary to lubricate, for any excess tends to gum the machine and fall down upon the fabric. The Jacquard harness must be kept in smooth condition especially around mail eyes and at points passing through the comb board. The weaver should not be trusted to tie in broken harness cards or make repairs cards.

The design paper used in Jacquard work is ruled into squares formed by heavy lines inclosing smaller rectangles; the small rectangles represent the interlacings of the threads. The heavy lines running warpway form squares with the other heavy lines running fillingways. The number and shape of the rectangles included in these squares depends upon the Jacquard machine to be used and the proportionate layout of the texture. If the paper is to be used in a design for a 200 or 400 machine, the heavy ruling warpways should be in eights, since there are eight hooks per row in these machines. If for a 600 or 1,200 Jacquard machine, ruling should be in twelfths as we have 12 hooks per row. If for a Fine Indev machine, this ruling should be in sixteenths, this machine having 16 hooks per row. The ruling filling warp should be in the same proportion to that warpway as the picks per inch is to the ends per inch. In the fabric to be designed the different sizes of papers thus formed are designated by the number of ends and picks between the heavy lines and is expressed in numbers, the warp being stated first; thus a paper including eight ends and ten picks per square is expressed 8x10. (8 by 10) paper. Another including 12 ends and 4 picks as 12 x 4 paper, etc.

(To be continued.)

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J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOWELL RED BAND ELECTRIC MOTORS**



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
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THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919

### Mantle of Annanias.

Annanias is regarded as the father of prevarications and yet there is no record that he was a habitual prevaricator or that he is entitled to be regarded as in the same class as some modern day statisticians and investigators.

In our opinion the title of "Prince of Liars" should be given, not to Annanias who told his straight; but to the man who invented the half truth method of creating a false impression.

History does not give us the name of the inventor of the half truth method of false representation but it is definitely known that it was developed to its highest efficiency by the National Child Labor Committee, who also wears the mantle of Annanias for "telling them straight."

Since the death of the "brains of the National Child Labor Committee" their system of false representation through the use of the half truths seems to have been adopted by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

There is one leper in North Carolina and if another case should occur this year it could be said that leprocy had increased 100 per cent in North Carolina in 1919 and the person who did not know the facts would believe that leprocy was prevalent in our state. That is the "half truth" system of misrepresentation that has passed from the Na-

tional Child Labor Committee to the United States Department of Labor.

An example of the work of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor is shown on this page in an article on "Child Labor in North Carolina" which recently appeared in "The Public" a journal published in New York.

To anyone not acquainted with the recent tactics of that bureau or the real facts the above article appears to make North Carolina a state of depravity and yet there is scarcely a truthful statement in the entire article, in fact, in several portions the half truth statement has been abandoned for the "mantle of Annanias."

In order to make the article plausible they state that the facts represented "two typical North Carolina counties" whereas they have evidently sought as the basis for their "investigation" the most remote mountain counties.

They say that in one-fourth of the homes there are five or more persons to every sleeping room, which of course, is an "Annanias straight." Allowing only two bed rooms to each home this would be an average of ten persons to every family in North Carolina. There is not much race suicide in our state but we do not believe that we can average eight children to the family. Forty-one per cent of those employed in silk mills, says the ar-

ticle, are under 16 years of age which creates the impression of a great silk industry grinding out the lives of little children and yet there are only two silk mills in North Carolina and both of them are small.

If "The Public" has many readers the article has given them a bad impression of North Carolina and yet it is filled with half truths and deliberate false statements.

When the Federal Child Labor Law went into effect it made positions for several hundred inspectors and likewise when the Supreme Court said the law was unconstitutional most of these ladies found themselves divorced from the public treasury. This naturally incited their ire against North Carolina which had been instrumental in having the law thrown out and they have sought in every way to injure the reputation of our state by means of investigations (?). Incidentally we might mention that only two of the several hundred who were afforded employment under the Federal Child Labor Law were appointed from south of Washington, D. C.

North Carolina at that time permitted, under certain conditions, children to be employed in cotton mills when between 12 and 14 years of age and there was a movement from other lines of employment back to the mills because cotton mill work is easier and pays better. The Department of Labor very carefully refrains from any investigation relative to the former occupation of those who returned to the cotton mills. North Carolina has now passed a law prohibiting employment under 14 years of age and did so without the aid of the United States Department of Labor.

The article refers to labor of children upon the farms and seeks to convey the impression that it is peculiar to North Carolina but such is not the case.

We know that labor of children upon the farms is harder and more injurious than in cotton mills but no effort has ever been made to prohibit same because the politicians and agitators are afraid of the farmer vote. The worst form of child labor is in the fish and oyster industry of Maryland, about 60 miles from Washington, and in the homes of the artificial flower and garment makers of New York, neither of which was prohibited by the former Keating Child Labor Law. The trouble with the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor is that they do not seem to realize that they are public officials and as such are sworn to deal fairly and justly with each section of the country.

They are not paid to make laws or to conduct propaganda through the skillful use of "half truths."

### The Governor of Kansas.

Replying to an invitation of the South Carolina Cotton Association to attend a conference on reduction of acreage, Governor Allen of Kansas charged that the cotton growers of the South were "trading upon the misery of the world."

People can do without clothes but not without bread. Through political influence Kansas, the great wheat growing state, secured a government law which holds wheat at \$2.50 per bushel while the people of Europe are hungry and thousands are starving to death.

Who is "trading upon the misery of the world," South Carolina or Kansas?

### Southern Textile Exposition.

Reports from Greenville, S. C., indicate that all the space in the Southern Textile Exposition will be sold and that many who expect to exhibit will find that there is no space if they wait too late to make application.

Every mill man in the South from president to overseer should arrange to be in Greenville for at least one day during the Exposition which will be held from May 5th to 10th for there will be many new devices shown.

The Southern Textile Association will hold its annual meeting at Greenville on May 8th and 9th, and a very interesting program is being arranged.

### Child Labor in North Carolina.

(By the Washington Correspondent of The Public.)

In America the notion prevails that the slums are all in the city, and that dirt and disease are necessarily allied to tenement houses. Some facts uncovered by the Children's Bureau may be of interest to those who still fancy that rural conditions are necessarily healthful. The facts are developed in a survey of two typical North Carolina counties, where 487 families were visited, 129 negro and the rest native white of native born American parentage.

The mothers in these North Carolina counties married young, had large families, and at the same time worked hard in the fields and at their house work. The husbands are using improved farm machinery, but the women still struggle along washing the family's clothes at a spring remote from the house and doing the family cooking in the big open fire place. Sanitary arrangements are primitive. In one county only twenty-five families had any toilet facilities. Water is usually brought from a distant well or spring, frequently contaminated.

In one-fourth of the homes there were five or more persons in every sleeping room. Instances are by no means rare where as many as ten

(Continued on page 19.)



## Personal News

B. L. McDonald has been appointed overseer of spinning at the Mary-Lelia Mills, Greensboro, Ga.

J. W. Jolly has been appointed superintendent of the Magnolia (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

C. H. Goodroe has resigned as superintendent of the John E. Smith Mfg. Co., Thomaston, Ga.

Wm. King has resigned as overseer of spinning at J. B. King Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

W. H. Lynch has accepted position as superintendent of the Globe Mills, Augusta, Ga.

J. L. Ward has been appointed overseer of spinning at Enterprise Mills, Augusta, Ga.

James L. Greeson has been appointed overseer of spinning at Augusta, Ga., Factory.

V. W. Brannon is now overseer of No. 1 and 2 cloth room at the Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

Lee Locklar has been promoted to overseer of cloth room at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

Tom Thatcher has resigned as second hand in weaving at Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

Will Glass of Aurora, Ill., is fixing looms now at Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

C. S. Scott of Aurora, Ill., is now fixing looms at Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

Sam Glass of Aurora, Ill., has accepted the position of loom fixer at Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

R. S. Murry, of Gibsonville, N. C., is now second hand in weaving at one of the mills in Spray, N. C.

F. R. Duncan has resigned as overseer of carding at the Gray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., and will farm.

J. D. Summey is now overseer of spinning at the Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. H. Lanham of Lexington, N. C., is now second hand in spooling, warping and slashing, at Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

M. C. Gibson, of Asheville, N. C., now has a position with the Dixie Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.

J. B. Horton, overseer of carding at the Oakdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C., will hereafter act as overseer of carding at the Gray Mill also.

W. A. Smith has been promoted from loom fixer to overseer of weaving at the Hamilton Carhart Mill No. 2, Rock Hill, S. C.

C. A. Downs, formerly cloth room overseer at Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C., has accepted the position of cloth room overseer at Draper, N. C.

T. A. Bennett has resigned as overseer of spinning at Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

Frederick A. Chase, secretary and treasurer of the National Ring Traveler Company, died in Providence, R. I., last week, age 70 years.

J. L. Whitehead has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at J. P. King Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

S. W. McLain has resigned position in office of Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga., and returned to his home at Riverside, Ga.

J. D. Patton has resigned as outside overseer at the Monroe (Ga.) Mills and accepted position with the Mary-Lelia Mills, Greensboro, Ga.

Fred L. Mason has resigned as overseer of spinning at Brookford, (N. C.) plant of Julliard Company and is located in Greenville, S. C.

J. L. Bobo has resigned his position at Toccoa, Ga., and accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.

B. L. McDonald has resigned his position at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga., and accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Mary-Lelia Mills, Greensboro, Ga.

J. F. Whotron has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Mary Lelia Mills, Greensboro, Ga., and opened a grocery business in Atlanta.

E. H. Bost has resigned as superintendent of the Brancord Mills, Concord, N. C., and accepted a position at the Bemis Bag Company, Bemis, Tenn.

J. W. McElhannon has resigned his position as superintendent of the Crawford (Ga.) Cotton Mills and will return to the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., where he was employed before going to Crawford.

J. W. Roberts has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C., and returned to his former position as overseer of weaving at the Gibson Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. S. Walker, former overseer of spinning at the Glencoe Mills, Columbia, S. C., is now night superintendent of the textile department of the General Asbestos and Rubber Company, Charleston, S. C.

B. W. Koontz has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of Bedsread Mills, Leaksville, N. C. He is also superintendent of Athena Spinning Mills, at Leaksville.

S. B. Bland has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and accepted a similar position with the Holt, Grant and Holt Cotton Manufacturing Company, Elon College, N. C.

## Use DOSS Tires



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# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Greenville, S. C.**—Upon his return from France, at an early date, R. W. Arrington, secretary of the Union Bleaching and Finishing Company of this place, will represent the company in their New York office.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—The Glenn-McLean Knitting Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, of which one-third has been paid in. The incorporators are Robert C. McLean, George L. Glenn and Harry Rutter, all of Gastonia.

**Granite Falls, N. C.**—Within the next 60 days the new building of the Granite Falls Manufacturing Company will be completed. Machinery for the mill has already been bought and it is expected that the mill will begin operation in the early part of the summer.

**Creedmoor, N. C.**—The Granville Hosiery Mills Company, which was recently incorporated, as noted, has secured an option on a suitable brick building and plans to install an initial equipment of 100 knitting machines, with accompanying loopers, ribbers, sewing machines and a finishing plant.

**Fairmont, W. Va.**—It is reported that the Interwoven Hosiery Company, of Martinsburg, will move its plant to this city. The Chamber of Commerce has agreed to donate the land. The cause of the removal of the business is given as the scarcity of girls in Martinsburg to work in the mills. It is said that at present only 50 girls can be secured to work and 200 are needed. The plant was to have been moved here a year ago, but the war held it up.

## Baseball at Leaksville.

The Bedsread Mills, Leaksville, N. C., have organized a base ball team with J. Frank Wilson manager.

## T. M. Crowell Buys Statesville Show Case Company.

T. M. Crowell, who resigned as superintendent of the Paola Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C., a position which he held for the past 11 years, has bought the entire interest of the Statesville Show Case Company and has taken active charge of the affairs of the company.

## At Cumberland Mills.

The people of Necronsett Mill, Cumberland, N. C., recently enjoyed the first of a number of lectures planned for the coming months. It was a timely and important subject, viz: Gardening. Miss Gainey handled it well, and gave both practical and interesting information concerning a number of vegetables and flowers, some well known in this locality, and others that should be.

The musicians of the community added much to the pleasure of the evening by giving some "Old Time

Fiddlin'" with guitar accompaniment. The last feature of the evening was a moving picture representing "Womanalls," which was of special interest to the audience since the girls of the mill have adopted them as their working garb.

## Meets Instant Death in Mill.

While painting the ceiling of a room in the new addition to the Whitney Mills, Whitney, S. C., Horace Johnson, 24 years of age, was caught in a shafting and his life was instantly crushed out. His body was badly mangled.

Mr. Johnson went to his work in the morning at 7 o'clock. About

an hour later the accident occurred. It seems that the youth's jacket became entangled in the machinery spinning by his side and in a flash he was thrown against the ceiling and his body whirled around with the rapidity of the moving wheels. As soon as possible the machinery was stopped and the mangled body untangled from the pulleys, but the man had died before he was rescued.

## New Catalogue of David Brown Company.

The David Brown Company, Lawrence, Mass., the well known manufacturers of bobbins, spools and shuttles, now have ready for distri-

bution, a handsome new catalogue of their products. The catalogue is complete and up to date and makes a valuable book for any mill man. It is interesting to note that there has not been a similar catalogue on the market for the past 20 years, according to the David Brown Company. It covers a complete line of bobbins, spools and shuttles in every way.

## David Clark to Address Schoolfield Textile Progress Club.

David Clark, editor of The Southern Textile Bulletin, has accepted the invitation of the Schoolfield Textile Progress Club of the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., to address them next Tuesday night, April 1.

The Schoolfield Textile Progress Club is composed of superintendents, overseers and seconds hands of the Dan River Mills and holds monthly meetings at which matters of interest connected with their line of work is discussed.

## White Manufacturing Company to be Sold.

The Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, will on April 7th, sell at public auction the plant and property of the White Manufacturing Company, Kimesville, N. C. The sale is to be made to satisfy a deed of trust for \$60,000 held by Thomas Raby Inc.

The mill is equipped with 48,808 spindles, its output being 12s to 20s warps and skeins. G. A. Foster, of Liberty, N. C. is president. Besides the machinery, about 20 acres of land will be included in the sale, and a number of operatives' houses and other buildings.

## Becky Ann Will Start New Textile Paper.

Mrs. Ethel Thomas of Charlotte, N. C., known among the mills for the interesting stories she has written under the name of Becky Ann, has resigned her position with the Mill News of Charlotte and will start a new paper at LaGrange, Ga. The new publication will be financed and supported by Fuller E. Calloway of LaGrange, who is president of the Calloway chain of mills. Her son, Bennie Thomas, has also resigned his position with the Mill News in order to assist her in starting the new paper.

## Gen. Guy E. Tripp Decorated.

General Tripp was recently decorated with the United States government distinguished war service medal, which was awarded him for his excellent work in systematizing methods and practice, resulting in the hearty co-operation of industries producing ordnance material for the army. Mr. Tripp's army career has been marked by a series of successes. Entering the army with the rank of colonel as chief of the production division of the ord-

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### Landscape Architect and City Planner

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### PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages
- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages

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is called of HOLLAND SULPHUR BLUE. You will find it the brightest SLUPHUR BLUE on the market available for steady and dependable deliveries.

Other SULPHUR COLORS are—

Sulphur Brown    Sulphur Black  
Sulphur Green    Sulphur Yellow

You will find our Direct and Basic colors complete backed by the steady and dependable deliveries characteristic of our house.

Aniline Oil, Salt and other heavy chemicals.

We beg to announce that we carry a stock of Sulphur Black in Charlotte.

## Dicks, David Co.

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers High Grade  
Aniline Dyestuffs

299 Broadway    New York

SOUTHERN OFFICE

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Ben R. Dabbs, Manager



nance department, he was later promoted to the rank of brigadier general as assistant chief of ordnance. General Tripp has proven himself to be a man of wonderful executive and organization ability. It was he who conceived the idea that production work of the ordnance department should be handled from different points throughout the United States instead of through one big head in Washington. This scheme worked out to perfection and was the means of speedy and efficient production.

It is to men like Tripp that our country is indebted for the great part they played in assisting in the speedy and victorious end of the world war.

Before going into service, General Guy E. Tripp was president of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, to which position he returned after the signing of the armistice, and the cessation of hostilities.

#### 1918 Cotton Crop Is 11,888,138 Bales.

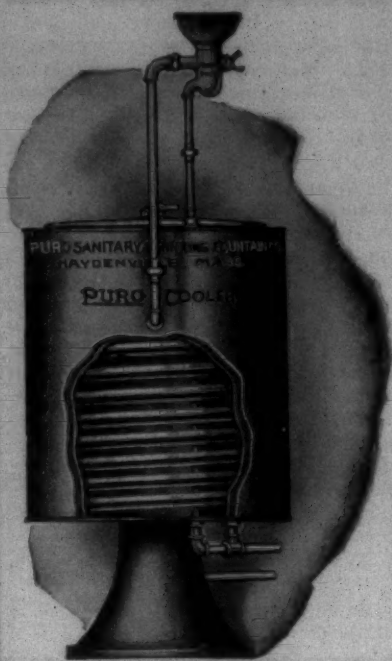
Final statistics on the 1918 cotton crop, announced by the census bureau in its last ginning report, place production at 11,888,138 running bales, or 12,022,601 equivalent 500-pound bales, both exclusive of linters.

The 1917 crop was 11,248,242 running bales, or 11,302,375 equivalent 500-pound bales. The department of agriculture in December estimated the 1918 crop at 11,700,000 equivalent 500-pound bales.

Included in the 1918 figures are 177,121 bales, which ginner estimated would be turned out after the March canvass.

Round bales, counted as half bales in the running bales statistics, numbered 154,060, compared with 189,076 in 1917.

Sea Island bales included are 51,389 compared with 92,649 bales in 1917. Distribution of sea island for



Southern Agent  
E. S. PLAYER

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Roosevelts' motto was  
**Be Prepared!**  
Anticipate your warm weather requirements and order

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40 Feet Coil Pipe—

Cover with locking device and rubber washer, making an air tight Tank—equipped with Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

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Haydenville, Mass.

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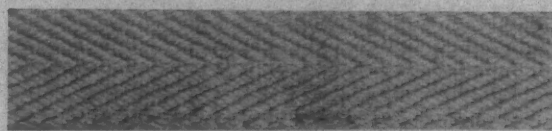
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Manufacturer

Spindle Tape  
AND  
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DRIVES

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Cans, Boxes, Barrels and Superior Mill Receptacles sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses.

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#### ROGERS Fibre Co.

Leatheroid Sales Division

1024 Filbert Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

1918 by states was: Florida, 20,160; Georgia 21,265, and South Carolina, 9,964.

The average gross weight of bale for the crop, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, is 505.7 pounds, compared with 502.4 pounds for 1917.

Alabama, 800,121; Arkansas, 55,560; Arkansas, 985,319; California, 67,322; Florida, 28,242; Georgia, 2,120,690; Louisiana, 586,405; Mississippi, 1,225,348; Missouri, 61,516; North Carolina, 595,853; Tennessee, 329,303; Texas, 2,692,810; Virginia, 24,885; South Carolina, 1,566,900. All other states 6,157.

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Before Buying Pulleys and Belting  
Ascertain HOW "MORSE" Drives will  
SAVE, CONSERVE POWER AND  
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CLEANSER

Mill Scouring Soaps, Mill Scouring  
Powders, Mill Disinfectants

Quick deliveries at attractive prices

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We make a specialty of  
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Spools with Brass or Tin  
Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations.

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS  
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Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT  
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)  
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Are all STANDARDS of MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

#### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

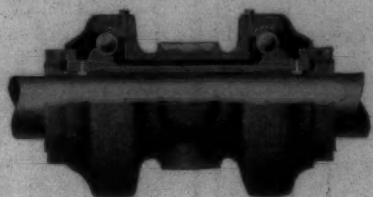
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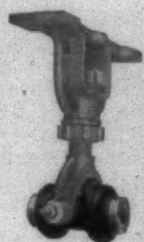
Not for the sake of having modern and up-to-date equipment, but—

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Catalog No. 3-S is Worth Having and Reading. Send for it.



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"Cibanone" fast vat dyes

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New York City

### The Family Garden in the Cotton Mill Village.

The high cost of food stuffs makes it absolutely necessary that as many gardens be planted as possible this year. In the mill villages of the South are large lots and most of them are in good shape for making gardens. Most of the people living in the villages come from the farms or have been raised in homes where most of the vegetables served were raised in the back yard garden. The long evenings of the summer give sufficient time for cultivation of the garden. Another large factor in mill village gardens is that it offers employment for the boys and girls and they naturally like to garden. The majority of mill owners have found it to their advantage to encourage gardening as much as possible.

The following is the first of a few articles on gardening which will be published in the Southern Textile Bulletin:

#### The Seed Order.

All seeds of a given kind may look alike yet the crops they produce may vary greatly—some good, some fair, some poor. For a seed is simply a baby plant wrapped in an outer covering. What it will grow depends largely upon its parentage.

The best seeds have had their ancestors carefully selected by the men who grew them. The fields in which they were being produced have been gone over frequently and all unpromising plants removed. This has left for seed production only those true to the type desired.

Such selection costs money. So the selected types are likely to be a little higher in price than those unselected, but they are well worth the difference. The reputable seedsmen make it a rule to handle only selected seeds.

The first result of selection is the production of varieties. It is much better for you to buy a packet of French breakfast radish seed than simply a packet of radish seed. You are likely to get a better crop and will learn more about gardening in growing the crop.

So in planning for the seed order, the first thing is to plan to buy good seed and the second is to plan to buy named varieties.

Many Southern mills furnish their employees with seeds which are distributed by the garden director of school teacher to children.

Seeds may be bought in bulk much cheaper than in packets. The making of small envelopes or seed packets is an excellent school exercise. So is the dividing of the seeds in bulk into small sets.

The following suggestions are made as to the buying of seeds:

1. Where practicable buy in bulk of reliable seed houses, and subdivide the seeds with the help of pupils.

2. Buy named varieties, selecting either those recommended on the lists sent out from this office or those which have been found successful by local gardeners.

3. When the seeds are bought in prepared packets, get named varieties, if possible.

4. The supply of seeds this year is very short. There must be no waste. So calculate carefully and order only what are needed.

#### Getting Your Garden Ready.

The success of your garden depends largely upon the condition of the soil in which you sow the seeds. Soil that has not been spaded or plowed for some time becomes so hard that the roots of plants can not easily go through it. So you must get the ground ready by digging it up and working it over so that the bits of soil will be loosened from one another. This makes it easy for roots and root hairs to penetrate between them and get from them the moisture and plant food needed for rapid growth.

The process of digging up and working over the soil is called tillage. Plowing and spading are examples of deep tillage. Cultivating, hoeing, or raking are examples of surface tillage.

In small gardens deep tillage is best done with a spade or tined digging fork. The spade or fork should be thrust down in a nearly vertical direction to its full depth and the soil turned over. After this is done it is well to spread broadcast over the freshly turned soil a light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Then rake the surface smooth. The soil is now ready to be lined out and planted.

In tilling clay soils it is important to wait until the ground is so dry that it crumbles easily between the fingers. Here are two simple tests which any pupil can make:

#### Taking an All.

Young Joyride was home on leave, and the doting family and relations, gathered to do him honor, could refuse him nothing, so he made hay while the sun shone.

"You might let me have your car for the afternoon, uncle," he said.

"All right, my boy; you can take it."

"And I say, uncle," said the youth, "can you let me have the price of a couple of fines or so?"

### TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles.

Especially recommended where  
warp stop motions are used.

**HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TRADE  
HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES  
*Fibrelay*  
CHARLOTTE - N. C.  
MARK



Child Labor in North Carolina.

(Continued from page 14.)

persons were found in a single room. This did not occur in a community of foreigners or in a city slum or among the children of drunkards. Only one-fourth of one per cent of the people of the state are of foreign birth. Ninety-five per cent live in the country or in towns of 4,000 or less. The state has been dry since 1909.

We talk quite sagely about giving the immigrant mother some knowledge of American conditions and of teaching her American standards of child rearing. Might it not be well to bring some knowledge of Americanism to the mothers of North Carolina and other states where similar conditions exist? Many arguments have been presented during the past generation by the mothers of America for the extension of suffrage to women. None has been so powerful as the simple narrative of Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau.

Who will speak for the inarticulate children of North Carolina? Their fathers have spoken for them for a hundred years, and one-fourth of all the children under fourteen years of age employed in manufacturing and mechanical establishments in the United States are in that state. The third largest number of all the children between 14 and 16 years of age working more than eight hours a day are in the same state. Twenty per cent of the total wage earners employed in canning and preserving are under 16; 23 per cent of all the persons employed in cotton mills are between 12 and 15 years of age; 41 per cent of all employed in silk mills are under 16; 28 per cent of all employed in knitting mills are under 16.

Two-thirds of the white children and three-fourths of the negro children from 5 to 15 years of age in the country districts help in the fields, cultivating, and harvesting the crops. In the more remote backwoods district nine-tenths of the children are so engaged. Many were found working from sun to sun. The reason for this is that child labor is frequently cheaper than machine labor. One father of eight children said that he "did not buy a corn planter because he already had eight."

These children should be in school instead of at work. Between the ages of ten and twenty, from one-tenth to one-third of the children were unable to read or write, although the law makes attendance at school compulsory.

If the babies and children of North Carolina are to have an opportunity to live down dirt, bad food, foul air, and exploitation, the women as well as the men of North Carolina must be their spokesmen.

Barrow County Cotton Mill.

Winder, Ga.

F. C. Graddick .... Superintendent  
S. C. Kinney ..... Carder  
A. B. Gust ..... Weaver  
J. L. Swords ..... Cloth Room  
L. J. Lanthier .... Master Mechanic  
W. A. Fan ..... Dyer

Only Natural.

Teacher: And the father of the prodigal son fell on his neck and wept. What did he weep for?

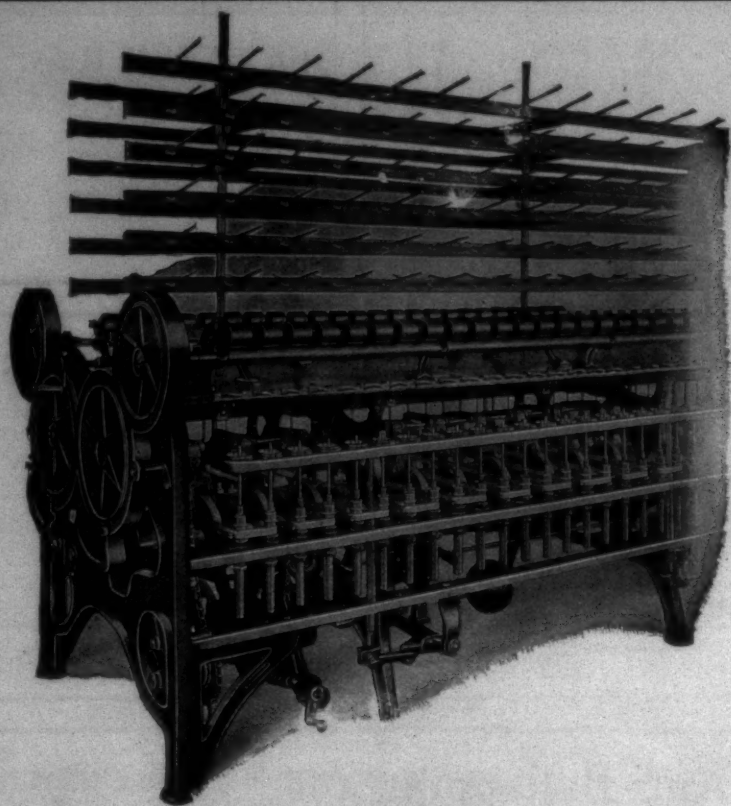
Pupil: I guess you would weep, too, if you fell on your neck.

Too Realistic.

An advance agent for a theatrical production was praising the wonderful powers of the leading woman. "Do you know," he said enthusiastically, "that in New York, when she appeared as the dying mother in the last act, an insurance man who had just written her a policy for \$10,000, actually fainted in the theater."

Picker Sticks  
Spools  
Skewers  
Binders  
Loom Supplies

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TAPE-DRIVEN TWISTERS

Save 50 per cent. operative power  
Produce more even yarn.  
COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY  
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THE  
"UTSMAN" QUILL CLEANING MACHINE

Time SAVED is worth more than Money now.  
Speed up Production; Save Labor and Quills;  
Make the best of the Labor Shortage;  
Automatic Machinery will help you do it!  
Now think it over and write us.

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Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock  
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

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### CLEAN WITH FELTON'S

FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



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These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

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COMBINING these operations in our Hustler Continuous Process Machine, saves time, labor and materials, and consequently reduces cost.

Our multiple compartment Machine offers textile manufacturers an opportunity of producing quality goods at a greatly reduced cost. Let us figure on your proposition.

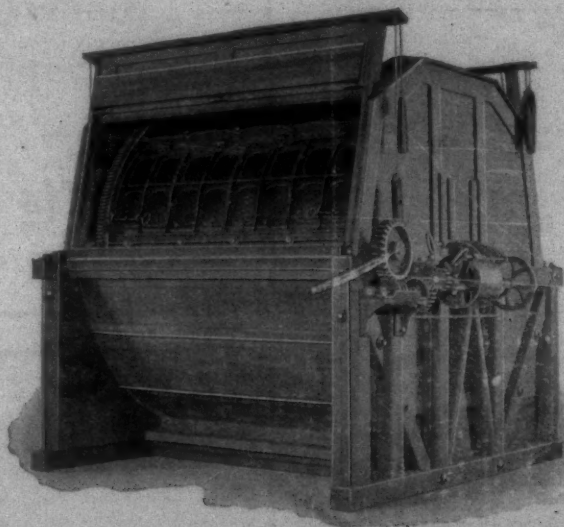
Details and estimates gladly furnished

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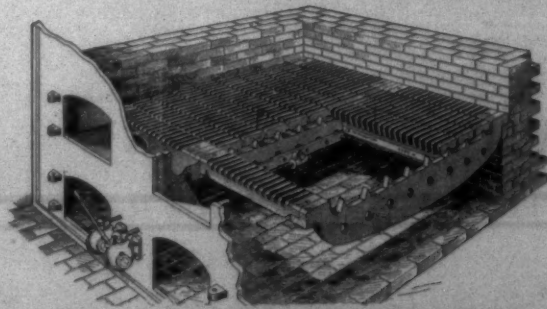
### DYEING MACHINES



Circulating Tape Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Type Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Hosiery Dyeing Machines.

**Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

### McNaughton Type H Shaking Grate

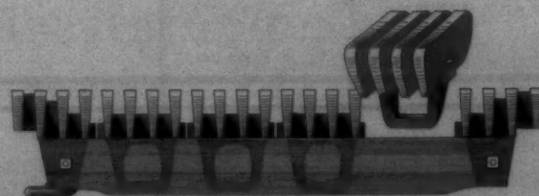


THE GRATE THAT DOES NOT BURN

The easy, quick, sifting, action. The only grate that is genuinely burn and warp proof

Ask the large cotton mills of the South what grate they are using. The chances are it's—

McNaughton.



BARS MADE IN SECTIONS

**McNAUGHTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, MARYVILLE, TENN.**



**German Textile Industry Hard Hit.**

That the textile industry suffered more from the war than any other industry in Germany is shown by the figures just published in the Prussian Jahrbucher, which compare employment records of 1913 with those of 1917. There was no great deviation from the 1917 figures up to the end of the war.

Not only, says the Jahrbucher, was there a great dislocation of labor in the textile industry during the war but "in consequence of the shortage of raw materials, this industry for the next few years will not be in a position to find work for its own unemployed nor for others returning from the war."

The number of workers in the textile industry in Germany in 1917 and up to the end of the war was 243,700, compared with 405,200 in 1913, showing a decline in employment of 47 per cent.

In the clothing industry there were 166,500 employees in the closing months of the war, compared with 245,200 in 1913, a decline of 32

per cent.

"That the decline in the number of hands employed in the clothing industry was not far greater," says the Jahrbucher, "was due to the amount of sewing and repairs required by the army."

Though the textile and clothing industries suffered most from unemployment due to the war, these industries lost a smaller percentage of their workers through military service than any of the other major industries. In textiles the men in military service comprised 46 per cent of the total number of workers, and in the clothing industry the percentage was only 22 per cent. A comparison is furnished with the building trades, from which 94 per cent of the workers were drafted into military service.

**Mt. Holly Cotton Mills,**

**Mt. Holly, N. C.**

V. A. Howard.....Superintendent  
J. C. Lowe.....Carder  
C. C. Hope.....Spinner  
E. W. Hand.....Master Mechanic

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**MAKES  
YARN  
STRONG**

Does Not Scale. Will not turn sour.  
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**NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.**

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**Emmons Loom Harness Company**

**The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America**

**Loom Harness and Reeds**  
**Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds,**  
**Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard**  
**Heddles**  
**LAWRENCE, MASS.**

**The IMPERIAL OVERHAULERS**

**Box 93, Greenville, S. C.**

Prompt and efficient service. Will overhaul, remove and repair all parts of worn or broken Textile Machinery. Expert mechanics and shop equipment good.

**Specialties—Reclothe Cards and Balance Flyers**

**Write for further information and reference.**

**IN COMB BOXES—ONE FILLING OF**



**Lasts Six to Eight Weeks—Fluid Oil One Week**

This cuts down the work of oiling and saves lubricant. NON-FLUID OIL also prevents heating of card boxes and reduces wear on cams.

NON-FLUID OIL does not drip or spatter onto card clothing making it last one-third longer—and card clothing is more expensive now.

Prove it for yourself—write for testing samples and descriptive matter.

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Branches: Atlanta, Ga. Charlotte, N. C.

Lewis W. Thomason, District Manager, Charlotte, North Carolina

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910-11 COMMERCIAL BANK BLDG.

**MIKAH TALLOW**

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**COMBINATION B**



**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

**W. M. FAILOR, Manager**

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**Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing**

**Tops Reclothed**

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**Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired**

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127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.



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Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

### THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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R. F. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

C. R. Evans has resigned as overseer of cloth room at Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., and returned to Paw Creek, N. C., where he has been overseer of cloth room at the Thrift Manufacturing Company, for over six years.

J. H. Campbell, formerly overseer of weaving at the Banna Manufacturing Company, Goldville, S. C., but more lately with the Hopedale Manufacturing Company, Burlington, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Cherokee Manufacturing Company, Cherokee Falls, S. C.

#### George W. Fraker.

George W. Fraker, now vice president of the National City Bank, formerly head of the Marshall Field & Co. chain of mills in North Carolina, is the subject of an interesting biography, in a bulletin just issued by the bank mentioned. In part it reads:

"Mr. Fraker was born 42 years ago at Oshkosh, Wis., where he

graduated from high school. He passed the examinations for entrance to Yale, but gave up the idea of a college training when he was offered an opportunity to write advertisements for a Middle Western clothing concern.

"In 1896 he joined the sales staff of Hart Schaffner & Marx, but severed his connection with that firm three years later to take a position with A. G. Hyde & Sons, cotton goods converters of New York city. He became manager of the St. Louis office of the latter firm, with jurisdiction over all the largest wholesale dry goods centers of the West and Middle West.

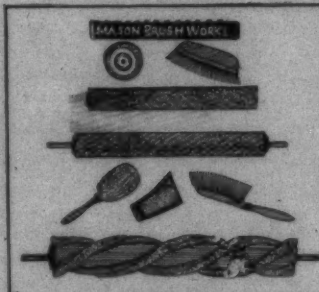
"He entered in 1904 upon the most important phase, thus far, of his business experience, when he went to Spray, N. C., to engage in cotton and woolen manufacturing. He was responsible for the organization, three years later, of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Co., and for the past 12 years has been president and general manager of that

concern, which is controlled by Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago. Under his direction were built the 12 mills, located in four different towns, that the company now owns. Their staff of workers has increased until it now numbers 3,600, and the cloths manufactured in the 12 plants are valued at from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 annually.

"Mr. Fraker is not only a mill builder, but he also has the unique distinction of being a town builder. Recently, a site for the newest plant of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Co. was selected. It was upon a totally unoccupied tract of land, removed from any village. So to build a mill there, it was necessary to likewise build a town to match the mill. This is exactly what was done. A model city was constructed as the walls of the new mill were being raised. It was named Fiel-dale, Va., and is today declared by experts to be one of the most ideal industrial towns in the United States.

CONSERVE POWER  
INCREASE PRODUCTION  
Before Buying Pulleys and Belting  
Investigate, Know the Facts  
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.  
Largest Manufacturers of Silent  
Chains in the World  
Morse Engineering Service, Assistance  
Without Obligation

#### All kinds of MILL BRUSHES



MASON BRUSH WORKS  
Worcester, Mass.

## WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831

### TEXTILE MACHINERY

#### COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	Looms

#### WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Reeds  
Condensers  
Full Roller Cards  
Wool Spinning Frames

#### COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

##### COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spoolers
Full Roller Cards	Twisters
Condensers	Spinning Frames
Special Spinning Frames	

#### WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U.S.A.

SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE N.C.



## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

#### Notice.

On account of having just changed our mill from steam to electric drive, we offer for sale a lot of shafting, pulleys, hangers, couplings, etc., which are in first class condition. Anyone desiring detailed information as to sizes of material offered, can secure same by writing to the Modena Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

#### Looms For Sale

226 Mason single shuttle under-cam looms, 39 inch reed space, 37 1-2 inch cloth roll.  
HANSAHOE MFG. COMPANY  
Valley Falls, R. I.

## PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights  
Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

**SIGGERS & SIGGERS**  
Patent Lawyers  
Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

## Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

#### Wanted.

First class second hand for spinning room of 25,000 spindles making yarns for weaving from 30s to 40s. Apply to Piedmont, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

#### Wanted.

First class second hand in card room on day work. Good job for right man. No night work. Apply to "L. S. C.," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

#### Wanted.

Section man for spooler and warper room. Must be able to handle help and repair machinery. Oilers and banders need not apply. High class job for the right man. Address A. B. P., care Textile Bulletin.

#### Wanted.

Wanted, first class Cotton Mill Corporation Bookkeeper, for first class cotton mill, south of Birmingham, Ala., salary \$2,100.00 per year. Perfectly healthy place. Single man, or man with wife, who would board preferred. Must be at least twenty-five (25) years old, and well experienced. Address M. C. S., c-o Southern Textile Bulletin, stating full particulars. Correspondence strictly confidential.

#### Wanted.

Overseer for Card Room of 12,000 spindles. Mill modern, in good condition, plenty of help. If under 35 years of age and have first class references. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

#### Card Room Overseer.

Want a good man as overseer of small card room (12 cards). Will pay \$3.30 per day and furnish free house with lights in nice clean village. Good opportunity for right man. Address Opportunity, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

#### Wanted.

Second hand for spinning, for a first class mill in Georgia. Must be a man with experience, able to handle a good sized job. Prefer a man 30 to 40 years of age. Give reference as to character and ability in first letter. Address Second Hand, care Textile Bulletin.

## LOMBARD

Foundry, Machine, Boiler  
Works and Mill Supply  
House

AUGUSTA :: GEORGIA

Capacity, 300 Hands  
Hundred Thousand Feet Floor Space  
Cotton, Oil, Gin, Saw, Grist, Fertilizer, Cane, Shingle Mill, Machinery Supplies and Repairs and Castings, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Wood, Coal and Sawdust Grate Bars, Pumps, Pipe, Valves and Fittings, Injectors, Belting, Packing Hose, etc. Cast every day. One hundred machines and good men ready to do your work quick.

## OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

**PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.**

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

## Firth Vacuum Specialties

FOR TEXTILE MILLS

Floor Sweeping, Card Stripping and Cleaning, General Machinery Cleaning

**BY VACUUM**

WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

**WILLIAM FIRTH**

200 Devonshire Street

BOSTON, MASS.

## Less Waste---Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

**Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company**

Greenville, S. C.

Providence, R. I.

## United Chemical Products Corporation



Importers, Exporters and  
Manufacturers

York and Colgate Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

**ANILINE COLORS**

Acid, Direct, Basic, Chrome and Sulphur

**SUMAC EXTRACT**

Logwood, Hematine, Gambier, Fustic, etc.

**CHEMICALS**

Softeners, Sizes and Finishes. Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps and Gums  
INQUIRIES SOLICITED

Southern Representative:

R. T. GRANT, 198 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

## SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!

By Using

"AMALOL" and "LIBERTY GUM"

IN YOUR SIZE

These two "Amalie" brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

**YOU CAN BE SURE THAT**

- 1—The tensile strength of the fibre will be increased 15 to 20 per cent.
- 2—Shedding and Miledew will be wholly eliminated.
- 3—Better and more uniform whites will be obtained.

Let us ship you a barrel of each on APPROVAL

**L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.**

262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES IN IMPORTANT CITIES

Manufacturers of the famous "Amalie" Lubricating Oils and Greases



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 Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s. 10¼ a 10½  
 Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s. .... 11 a 11½  
 Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s. .... 15  
 Brown sheet's, 3-yd. .... 15½ a 16  
 B'n sheet's, 4-yd. 56x60s. .... 12 a 12½  
 Brown sheet's, So. stand. 16½ a 17  
 Tickings, 8-ounce .... 34  
 Denims, 2.20 (Ind.) .... 25  
 Stand stande g'ghams. .... 17½  
 Dress g'ghams ..... 20 a 22  
 Kid finished cambrics. .... 11½ a 12½

### Spray Cotton Mill Spray, N. C.

C. R. Gunn ..... Superintendent  
 J. W. Austin ..... Carder  
 D. E. Campbell ..... Spinner  
 S. M. Fudua ..... Master Mechanic

## T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

## FOUNDRY SPECIALTIES

Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings

Cast Iron Mill Spittoons

Motor Pulley Castings

Cast Tooth Gears for Klison Pickers

Safety Guards for Klison Pickers

Loggerhead Castings for Pickers

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COCKER MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY

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## Electric Wiring and Construction

TEXTILE WORK A SPECIALTY

Let us estimate on your new village or extension to mill or village

F. E. ROBINSON

Electrical Contractor

22 West 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## Laminar Roving Cans.

Hundreds of thousands of Laminar Roving Cans have been purchased since they were placed on the market more than thirty years ago.

But one reason can be advanced for such wide-spread preference—Laminar cans have made good.

The VUL-COT Fibre, of which these durable cans are made, is especially strong and tough. It will not dent, crack or split.

It will pay you to write for our illustrated bulletin on Laminar Mill Receptacles.

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.



Sole Props. and Manufacturers  
 New England Dept.  
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 Res. Manager  
 Head Office and Factories,  
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# FOR SOFTENING FINISHOL

Finishol is a scientifically prepared detergent; soluble finishing and softening oil. It is used where any softener is required, in either a rinsing or color bath and is also for boiling out raw stock. It is extensively used with excellent results upon colored stock in the Fries Dyeing Machines.

Special Products Works  
 BALTIMORE, MD.  
 Refinery  
 CORAOPOLIS, PA.

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY  
 OF BALTIMORE  
 Since 1832

CHARLOTTE  
 NEWTON, N. C.  
 GREENVILLE, S. C.  
 ATLANTA  
 BIRMINGHAM



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia. — Last week, the buying was more general than at any other time since the first of the year. Generally, the quantities sold ranged from a couple of packages to 10,000 pounds, but there were three or four of 50,000 pounds, each. The demand for yarns for spot or nearby delivery was large, and the shipment to buyers from stocks in warehouses was larger than usual. All along the line, spinners advanced asking prices and in many instances the advances were paid. But there were many sales at a cent, and more, under spinners' prices.

The fact that spinners were able to get higher prices and that buying was better than for three months before does not mean that buyers believe that the advance is more than temporary. In spots, manufacturers booked a little business and covered on yarns, but none of the sales was for delivery beyond June. Some buyers said they believe the prices they laid were down to cost, or very near that level, and that there was no risk worth mentioning in covering needs until June, especially with the upward tendency of cotton. But they would not buy yarns for an investment now. There were a couple of exceptions to this, as manufacturers bought coarse ply numbers, for which they have no immediate use, because they were so cheap that it did not seem probable that the price would go so low again for three or four months.

Dealers reported collections better than at any other time since the middle of December. As a result of the more general buying, even if the quantities purchased were far below what the same buyers have been in the habit of ordering, and the payment of accounts long overdue, there is a better feeling in the market.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s-10s. 40	—	26s. 50	—
12s-14s. 41	—	30s. 54	—55
16s. 43	—	40s. 75	—75
20s. 45	—46	50s. 90	—95
24s. 49	—	60s. 105	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
4s-8s. 40	—	36s. 65	—67
10s-12s. 41	—	40s. 70	—
14s. 43	—	50s. 90	—
16s. 44	—	60s. 1.05	—
20s. 46	—	3-ply 2s	—
24s. 48	—	uphly 36	—38
26s. 52	—	4-ply 8s	—
30s. 54	—55	uphly 38	—46

Southern Single Chain Warps.			
6s-12s. 40	—	24s. 49	—
14s. 41	—	26s. 50	—
16s. 42	—	30s. 60	—
20s. 46	—	40s. 75	—78
22s. 47	—		

Southern Single Skeins.			
5s-8s. 40	—	20s. 46	—
10s. 40	—	22s. 47	—
12s. 41	—	24s. 50	—
14s. 41	—	26s. 52	—
16s. 43	—	30s. 58	—

Southern Frame Cones.			
8s. 39	—40	20s. 43	—
10s. 40	—	22s. 42	—44
12s. 41	—	22s color 44	—46
14s. 41	—42	24s. 43	—
16s. 42	—	26s. 44	—46
18s. 42	—	30s. 48	—

Combed Peeler Cones			
10s. 66	—	26s. 75	—75
12s. 67	—	28s. 77	—
14s. 68	—	30s. 84	—
16s. 69	—	32s. 86	—
18s. 70	—	34s. 88	—
20s. 71	—	36s. 90	—
22s. 72	—	40s. 94	—
24s. 73	—		

## A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

### BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities.

#### SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	130	135
Alice Mills.....	225	—
American Spinning Co.....	185	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	70	75
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd...	95	—
Aragon Mills.....	130	—
Arcade Cotton Mills.....	110	—
Arcadia Mills.....	150	—
Arkwright Mills.....	185	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	—	50
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	220	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	250	—
Belted Cotton Mills.....	145	155
Brandon Mills.....	—	125
Brogan Mills.....	—	145
Calhoun Mills, common.....	112	115
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100	—
Chesnee Mills.....	130	133
Chiquola Mills, com.....	140	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	85	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	140	145
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	150	175
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	135	—
D. E. Converse Co.....	117	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	—	80
Dacotah Mills, N. C.....	200	—
Drayton Mills.....	—	55
Dunbar Mills, common.....	59	—
Dunbar Mills, pfd.....	82	85
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	120	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	—	300
Enoree Mills.....	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	70	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.....	175	250
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	—	101
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga. com	—	95
Glenwood Mills.....	145	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	—	65
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd...	70	80
Gluck Mills.....	95	100
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	105	110
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	175	200
Grendel Mills, preferred.....	88	100
Grendel Mills, preferred.....	88	95
Hamrick Mills.....	155	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	185	—
Inman Mills.....	135	—
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Jackson Mills.....	180	200
Judson Mills.....	125	—
King, John F. Mfg Co., Ga.....	115	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	135	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	65	75
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd...	95	100
Loray Mfg. Co., N. C.....	135	—
Marlboro Mills.....	—	127
Mills Mfg. Co.....	—	—
Molochon Mfg. Co.....	145	152
Monarch Mills.....	110	—
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	—	216
Ninety-Six Mills.....	150	200
Norris Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Oconee Mills, common.....	100	—
Orr Cotton Mills.....	115	120
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	—	165
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	100	—
Panola Mills.....	—	95
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	160	—
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	200	220
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	192	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	150	—
Poinsett Mill.....	—	100
Riverside Mills, common (par \$12.50)	12 1/2	13 1/2
Riverside Mills, pfd.....	—	—
Saxon Mills.....	165	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	60	62
Spartan Mills.....	185	195
Toxaway Mills, com. (par \$25)	15	20
Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	117	120
Tucapau Mills.....	310	—
Union-Buffer Mills, com.....	6	—
Union-Buffer Mills, 1st pfd...	109	112
Union-Buffer Mills, 2nd pfd...	27	29
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	82	85
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pf	95	99
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd...	94	98
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	140	—
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	100
Watts Mills, com.....	—	15
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	—	85
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	30	40
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	135	—
Williamston Mills.....	135	145
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	—	127
Woodside Cotton Mills, com...	105	110
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd...	—	92
Woodside Cotton Mills, gtd...	98	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.....	200	—

H. Ray Paige J. A. Mandeville H. G. Welborn J. H. Schofield

## Southern Cotton Yarn Co., Inc.

1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Selling Agents for

### SOUTHERN MILLS

Carded—Combed Yarns

Selling Direct to Consumer

NEW ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice Pres. Jno. J. George, 2d Vice Pres.  
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

## Mauney-Steel Company

### COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNER TO CONSUMER

237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.  
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.  
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR  
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL  
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

### STOCKS

## Hill, Clark & Company

D. H. HILL, Jr., Manager

COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

### BONDS

## DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

### DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity, to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## John P. Marston

Gum Tragasol

Kerston Softener

Bleaching Assistant

Bleacher's Blue

247 Atlantic Avenue

BOSTON



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Stand stanle gingham.	17½
Dress gingham	20a22
Kid finished cambrics.	11½a12½

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C. R. Gunn	Superintendent
J. W. Austin	Carter
D. E. Campbell	Sinner
S. M. Fuqua	Master Mechanic

## T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

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Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings

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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia. — Last week, the buying was more general than at any other time since the first of the year. Generally, the quantities sold ranged from a couple of packages to 10,000 pounds, but there were three or four of 50,000 pounds, each. The demand for yarns for spot or nearby delivery was large, and the shipment to buyers from stocks in warehouses was larger than usual. All along the line, spinners advanced asking prices and in many instances the advances were paid. But there were many sales at a cent, and more, under spinners' prices.

The fact that spinners were able to get higher prices and that buying was better than for three months before does not mean that buyers believe that the advance is more than temporary. In spots, manufacturers booked a little business and covered on yarns, but none of the sales was for delivery beyond June. Some buyers said they believe the prices they laid were down to cost, or very near that level, and that there was no risk worth mentioning in covering needs until June, especially with the upward tendency of cotton. But they would not buy yarns for an investment now. There were a couple of exceptions to this, as manufacturers bought coarse ply numbers, for which they have no immediate use, because they were so cheap that it did not seem probable that the price would go so low again for three or four months.

Dealers reported collections better than at any other time since the middle of December. As a result of the more general buying, even if the quantities purchased were far below what the same buyers have been in the habit of ordering, and the payment of accounts long overdue, there is a better feeling in the market.

**Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.**  
 6s-10s. 40 — 26s. 50 —  
 12s-14s. 41 — 30s. 54 —55  
 16s. 43 — 40s. 75 —75  
 20s. 45 —46 50s. 90 —95  
 24s. 49 — 60s. 105 —

**Southern Two-Ply Skeins.**  
 4s-8s. 40 — 36s. 65 —67  
 10s-12s. 41 — 40s. 70 —  
 14s. 43 — 50s. 90 —  
 16s. 44 — 60s. 1.05 —  
 20s. 46 — 3-ply 2s —  
 24s. 48 — uphistry. 36 —38  
 26s. 52 — 4-ply 8s —  
 30s. 54 —55 uphistry. 38 —46

**Southern Single Chain Warps.**  
 6s-12s. 40 — 24s. 49 —  
 14s. 41 — 26s. 50 —  
 16s. 42 — 30s. 60 —  
 20s. 46 — 40s. 75 —78  
 22s. 47 —

**Southern Single Skeins.**  
 5s-8s. 40 — 20s. 46 —  
 10s. 40 — 22s. 47 —  
 12s. 41 — 24s. 50 —  
 14s. 41 — 26s. 52 —  
 16s. 43 — 30s. 58 —

**Southern Frame Cones.**  
 8s. 39 —40 20s. 43 —  
 10s. 40 — 22s. 42 —44  
 12s. 41 — 24s. color. 44 —46  
 14s. 41 — 26s. 43 —  
 16s. 42 — 28s. 44 —46  
 18s. 42 — 30s. 48 —

**Combed Peeler Cones**  
 10s. 66 — 26s. 75 —  
 12s. 67 — 28s. 77 —  
 14s. 68 — 30s. 84 —  
 16s. 69 — 32s. 86 —  
 18s. 70 — 34s. 88 —  
 20s. 71 — 36s. 90 —  
 22s. 72 — 40s. 94 —  
 24s. 73 —

**A. M. Law & Co.**  
 SPARTANBURG, S. C.

**BROKERS**

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other  
 Southern Securities.

**SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.**

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	130	135
Alice Mills .....	225	—
American Spinning Co.....	185	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	70	75
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd....	95	—
Aragon Mills .....	130	—
Arcade Cotton Mills.....	110	—
Arcadia Mills .....	150	—
Arkwright Mills .....	185	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	—	50
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	220	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	250	—
Belton Cotton Mills.....	145	155
Brandon Mills .....	—	125
Brogan Mills .....	—	145
Calhoun Mills, common.....	112	115
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100	—
Chesnee Mills .....	130	133
Chiquola Mills, com.....	140	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	85	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	140	145
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	150	175
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	135	—
D. E. Converse Co.....	117	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	—	80
Dacotah Mills, N. C.....	200	—
Drayton Mills .....	—	55
Dunbar Mills, common.....	59	—
Dunbar Mills, pfd.....	82	85
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	120	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	—	300
Enoree Mills .....	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	70	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	250
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	—	101
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga. com	—	95
Glenwood Mills .....	145	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	—	65
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd....	70	80
Gluck Mills .....	95	100
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	105	110
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	175	200
Grendel Mills, preferred.....	88	100
Grendel Mills, preferred.....	88	95
Hamrick Mills .....	155	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	185	—
Inman Mills .....	135	—
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Jackson Mills .....	180	200
Judson Mills .....	125	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.....	115	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	135	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	65	75
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd....	95	100
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	135	—
Mariboro Mills .....	—	127
Mills Mfg. Co.....	—	145
Molokhon Mfg. Co.....	145	152
Monarch Mills .....	110	—
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	—	216
Ninety-Six Mills .....	150	200
Norris Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Oconee Mills, common.....	100	—
Orr Cotton Mills.....	115	120
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	—	165
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	100	—
Panola Mills .....	95	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	160	—
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	200	220
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	192	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	150	—
Poinsett Mill .....	—	100
Riverside Mills, common (par	\$12.50)	12 1/2 13 1/2
Riverside Mills, pfd.....	165	—
Saxon Mills .....	165	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	60	62
Spartan Mills .....	185	195
Toxaway Mills, com. (par \$25)	15	20
Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	117	120
Tucapau Mills .....	310	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.....	6	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd....	109	112
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd....	27	29
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	82	85
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pf	95	99
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd....	94	98
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	140	—
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	100
Watts Mills, com.....	15	—
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	—	85
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	30	40
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	125	—
Williamston Mills .....	185	145
Woodruff Cotton Mills .....	—	127
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.....	105	110
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd....	—	92
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd....	98	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.....	200	—

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but wish a larger and better job. Am giving satisfaction. References from them as to my ability. Address No. 2369.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large or medium size mill. Have been successfully running spinning rooms for many years and understand production and quality. Can come on short notice. Excellent references. Address No. 2370.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had 12 years experience on plain white and fancy goods. Am now employed as overseer but would like to change for larger job and more salary. Capable, efficient man. References from past employers will convince any mill needing a cloth room overseer that I can give satisfaction. Address No. 2372.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of weaving mill. Have had long experience on upholstery goods, bedspreads, huck towels and terry cloth. Married, 30 years old and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2374.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as such and am giving satisfaction, but have good reason for wishing to change. Have had many years experience and can guarantee to run your mill efficiently. Address No. 2374.

WANT position as superintendent. Was formerly superintendent of good mill, but left to enter army service. Recently discharged from the army and wish to locate with good Southern mill. Can come on short notice and furnish references as to ability and character. Address No. 2375.

WANT position as superintendent of North Carolina spinning or weaving mill. Am able in every respect to give entire satisfaction. Am now employed, but would like to change for larger job. Address No. 2376.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married, 33 years old. Am a carder with long practical experience and can deliver the goods. Can give best of references from present employers. Address No. 2379.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in large mill. Have been employed for several years and overseer of cloth room and finishing department. Thoroughly understand the work of the shipping department. Understand finishing gingham, napped goods, duck drills, and heavy sheetings. Good references. Address No. 2380.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience as overseer of spinning in large mills. Understand efficient manufacturing and am excellent manager of help. Now employed. Address No. 2381.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in a large mill. Now employed as carder and spinner but would like to get a place as superintendent. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 2382.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as carder in large mill and have made good on the job, but wish to locate in some other section. Have had many years experience as overseer and have always given satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 2383.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as such in good mill and can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Am competent, reliable man of good habits and character. Address No. 2384.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would take second hand in a large mill. Have been with my present employers as spinner for 3 years and given satisfaction in every way. Am capable of handling good sized job. Can come well recommended from present employers. Address No. 2385.

WANT position as engineer or machinist. Long experience in cotton mill machine shops and engineering works and thoroughly understand the business. Have good job at present but would like a larger place. Address No. 2386.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had experience in some of the best mills in the South on drills, prints, sheetings, etc., and am fully competent to run any cloth room in the South. Good references. Address No. 2387.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on plain, Draper and box magazine looms. Age 34, married. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2388.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been running the carding in a well known Southern mill, but want a larger job in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Tennessee. Best references. Address No. 2389.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Two years experience as overseer and seven years as second hand. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2390.

WANT position as cotton grader and stapler by man of established reputation. At present employed with large mill and can satisfactorily explain reasons for wishing to change. Would be valuable assistant in buying. Excellent references. Address No. 2391.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am practical man with long experience and am now giving satisfaction on 40,000-spindle job. Best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 2393.

WANT position as superintendent. Many years experience as superintendent in good mills. Now employed as such in one of the most successful Southern mills and giving satisfaction, but want larger salary. Excellent references. Address No. 2395.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both Draper and plain looms. Good references. Address No. 2396.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience in good mills and am strictly high class man. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 2397.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am experienced on prints, sheetings, drills and duck. Have had 16 years experience in cloth room. Now overseer in mill of over 1,200 looms. Want change for better location. Address No. 2401.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Thirty-six years old and have had 16 years experience on white and colored goods. Now employed but would change for larger job. Address No. 2403.

WANT position as overseer weaving. I. C. S. graduate in plain weaving and have practical experience for many years in good mills. Am fully competent to handle good weave room on plain goods. Address No. 2404.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 2406.

WANT position as overseer of carding, overseer of spinning or both. Can furnish excellent references from some of the best mills in North Carolina. Good references. Address No. 2414.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of good North Carolina mill for past 11 years and have good reasons for making a change. Prefer yarn mill. Excellent references. Address No. 2415.

WANT position as superintendent of a good weave mill on either white or colored goods. Practical superintendent of many years experience and am competent to handle any sized mill. References. Address No. 2416.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Practical man with 25 years experience in card room; 18 months on present job and have good reasons for changing. Married, age 40, good references. Address No. 2417.

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Saco-Lowell Shops
- PUMPS, CENTRIFUGAL**—  
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- PUMPS, DEEP WELL**—  
Rumsey Pump Co.
- RING SPINNING FRAMES**—  
Fales & Jenks Mach. Co.  
Whitin Machine Works  
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- RING TRAVELERS**—  
American Supply Co.  
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
- ROLLS**—  
American Supply Co.  
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- ROVING CANS AND BOXES**—  
Standard Fibre Co.  
Leatheroid Sales Co.  
Keystone Fibre Co.  
American Vulcanized Fiber Co.
- ROVING MACHINERY**—  
Whitin Machine Works  
Saco-Lowell Shops
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Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
- SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEMS**—  
Standard Cement Construction Co.
- SCALES**—  
American Kron Scale Co.
- SCRUBBING SOAPS**—  
Champion Chemical Co.
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Draper Corporation.
- SHUTTLES**—  
Draper Corporation  
Shambow Shuttle Co.  
David Brown Co.
- SILENT CHAIN DRIVE**—  
Link-Belt Company  
Morse Chain Company
- SIZING COMPOUNDS**—  
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Arabol Mfg. Co.  
United Chemical Products Co.  
Bosson & Lane.  
Carolina Sizing & Chemical Co.  
Douglas Company  
Hawley's Laboratories  
John P. Marston  
A. Kilpstein & Co.  
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.  
New Brunswick Chemical Co.  
Seydel Mfg. Co.  
Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.  
Jaques Wolf & Co.
- SOFTENERS—COTTON**—  
Stein, Hall & Co.  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
United Chemical Products Co.  
Bosson & Lane.  
New Brunswick Chemical Co.  
Jaques Wolf & Co.  
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.  
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.  
The Seydel Mfg. Co.
- SOAPS**—  
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Seydel Mfg. Co.  
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A. Kilpstein & Co.  
Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.  
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New York Leather Belting Co.
- SOLDERLESS CONNECTIONS, FRANKEL**—  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
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Easton & Burham Mach. Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
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Draper Corporation  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- SPINDLE TAPE AND BANDING**—  
American Textile Banding Co.  
Barber Mfg. Co.
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Greenville Spool & Mfg. Co.  
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Whitin Machine Works
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Douglas Company  
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Keefer Starch Co.
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Draper Corporation
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- TOILETS**—  
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Jos. A. Vogel Co.
- THREAD GUIDES**—  
J. P. O'Connell
- TOP ROLL VARNISH**—  
Top Roll Varnish Co.
- TRANSMISSION, SILENT CHAIN**—  
Morse Chain Co.
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- TURBINES**—  
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Cellins Bros.  
Draper Corporation  
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Link-Belt Company
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General Electric Company.
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Bosson & Lane  
John P. Marston  
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H. A. Metz  
Seydel Mfg. Co.  
Jaques Wolf & Co.  
United Chemical Products Co.  
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.  
Southern Dyestuffs & Chemical Co.  
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Whitin Machine Works  
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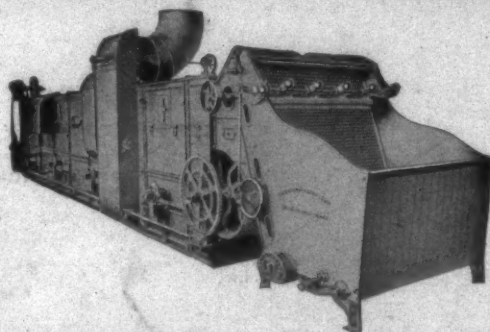
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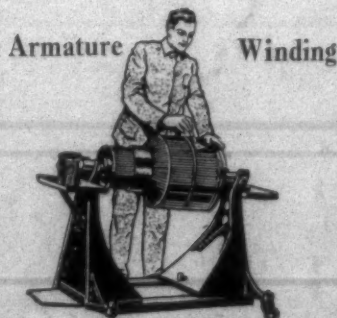
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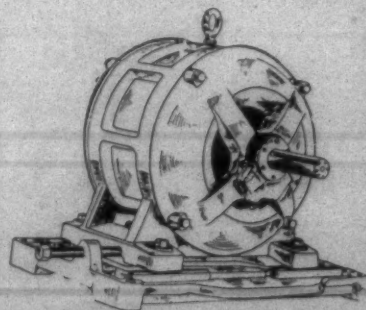


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